FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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WISHES AND WISHES.

BY FRANCIS DAVIS, (THE BELFAST MAN.)

Oh! know ye the wish of the true, the true!
Oh! know ye the wish of the true;
'T is to see the slave's hand,
Whirling liberty's brand,
As its toil-nurtured muscles could do,
And the wide-world's oppressors in view:
God ripen the wish of the true!

Then hurrah for the wish of the true, the true!
Hurrah for the wish of the true;
And another hurrah
For the fast coming day,
When the many shall preach to the few,
From a gospel as pure as the dew—
Oh! there 's hope in that wish of the true!

Oh! know ye the wish of the proud, the proud!
Oh! know ye the wish of the proud;
'T is to empty their veins,
'Mid the crashing af chains,
Ay, the veins of their heart, if allowed,
So the neck of oppression be bound,
What a holy wish that of the proud!

Then hurrah for the wish of the brave, the brave!
Hurrah for the wish of the brave,
And hurrah for the hand,
And the casque-cleaving brand,
That the rights of a nation can save,
Or redeem by its world-lightening wave—
Heaven bless the broad brand of the brave!

"KEOGH AND CROMWELL."

CHARGE AGAINST A BARRISTER.

At the Dublin Southern Divisional Police Court recently, before Mr. Woodlock, William Keogh, "the son of a judge," described on the charge sheet as a barrister, residing at the University Club, Stephen's-green, North, was charged, in custody of 125 and 145 B, with having been "found drunk, and with using profane language in a loud tone of voice, while sitting on a hackney car in College-street, refusing to go away although told to do so, demanding a prostitute, who was charged for drunkeness in the station, to be brought to him on the street, and also the charge sheet on which she was charged—stating that he was a barrister, and that prisoner and charge sheet should be brought out to him—and after being arrested making several attempts to assault the constable by striking at him at College-street, between one and two o'clock in the morning."

It appeared that the woman was named Mary Anne Cromwell, who was in the station at the time mentioned, and was also charged and fined on the same morning.

In reply to his Worship, the accused said he had taken a bottle of champagne, and that he was subject to blood in the head, and "held peculiar ideas that he should have recourse to champagne" (and something else unfit for publication). He said he had nothing to say against the constables, but he was badly treated at College-street, where they put him into a common cell.

His worship fined the prisoner 20s, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment.—"Evening Post."

Fashionable Christianity in London is growing to be amusing. People are now invited to prayer meeting precisely as invited to a social soiree or evening party, A Newcastle paper prints the following transcript of a card which it has received, "Mr. and Miss——propose to hold a Bible reading on——evening, at 7 o'clock, when the company of friends is requested. Subject: Rev. II. Reading from seven to half-past nine. Morning dress." A writer in another English paper states that he got a card of invitation, which, as far as the body of it is concerned, might have applied to a dance or card party, but in the corner were the characters "Tea and P." After awhile he discovered that the cabalistic sign stood for Tea and Prayers. He went, and when he found them handing round Bibles on a tray, he left disgusted.

IRISH NEWS.

It is rumored that three great companies are about to form an amalgamation for the purpose of importing direct from the Continent goods of various descriptions into Ireland. These are, the Cork Steam Packet Company, the Inman Company, and the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. This project is said to have originated in the efforts made by Waterford to participate in the lucrative trade which hitherto the Great Southern and Western Railway Company have monopolized. Waterford seems determined that Limerick shall supersede Cork, and the Great Southern and Western Railway Company seem determined to hinder her.

It is shown by the judicial statistics for Ireland of last year that the treasonable offences, which in 1867 exceeded 500, were reduced in 1870 to 37, had fallen to 7 in 1871, and had entirely disappeared in 1872. Last year there were 211,470 offences dealt with summarily in Ireland, against 220,179 in the previous year. The number convicted in 1872 was 177,526.

The Waterford Town Council held a special meeting on the 18th ult., for the purpose of consider.ng the free bridge and tramway schemes, when a committee, consisting of seven members, was appointed to confer with the committees of the Harbor Board and the Chamber of Commerce as to which of the schemes should be supported.

It is announced that the Belfast "Crimson Defenders' Club of Apprentice Boys" intend to commemorate the anniversary of the shutting of the gates of Derry by a soiree and ball. Mr. Wm. Johnstone, M. P., Mr. John Ferguson, of Derry, and other gentlemen, will address the meeting.

At a special meeting of the Limerick Corporation, on the 16th ult., it was represented that, as the Government bill for the drainage of the Shannon did not include the river further than Castleconnell, the city would be injuriously affected by inundation from overflows. The subject was referred to a committee. The Earl of Limerick having offered a large and convenient site for a People's Park, a condition being that no religious or political meetings shall be held in the Park, the law adviser of the Council was instructed to perfect the necessary agreement. The Russell Memorial Committee will expend a sum of £1,000 subscribed, in beautifying and laying out the grounds.

ARREST FOR SMUGGLING.—The British ship "Coulnakyle," 579 tons, Captain Japp, which arrived in Cork on the 17th December from San Francisco, with a cargo of wheat, and received orders from Messrs. Loani and Son some days since to proceed to Dunkirk to discharge, is, as a consequence, delayed by her captain having been arrested by Revenue Officer Daniel Daly, with two chests of tea containing 35lbs., and one box of tobacco containing 23lbs. The captain was brought before Mr. Seymour and remanded, pending instructions from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. It is stated that the unfortunate captain was led into the snare by the working of some low land sharks, not connected with any of the respectable ship agents of Queenstown, and in nine cases out of ten such captains fail.

The "Dublin Irishman" says:

DISSENSIONS

among the British officers have been announced in cautious language. Captain Glover, upon whom now rests the hopes of John Bull, is suffering from a severe attack of jealousy. He feels himself slighted and affronted at not being nominated second in command, while he expects to be appointed the chief of the luckless expedition in the event of Sir Garnet's death or resignation. The enterprise which Glover has been conducting has come to a standstill, because, says rumor, of some breakdown in the progress of the journey by the Volta. But, perhaps, the officer is sick of his position and tired of a hopeless undertaking. We agree with our loyal contemporaries in pronouncing this state of things as "very unsatisfactory" "very, indeed." Especially as the King of the Ashantees is supposed to be marching down to relieve his troops at Dunquah, and he may further carry out his benign intentions by relieving many of the English of the burthens which life in such a country loads them with

RUSSIAN CONQUESTS.

The Russian Conquests are not meeting with those difficulties which beset the encroachments of England in the direction of Coomassie. No obstacles impeded the march of the Muscovite army through Khiva, which is now at the feet of the greatest power in Northern Europe. Next in order, after the Khivans, come the Turcomans, whose subjugation is determined on, and for which an expedition is being fitted out with all speed. John Bull utters groans of dissent, but he dare not move. Russia, acknowledges the "Standard." has changed her original purpose, and violated the assurances given to Lord Granville. What was her original purpose? Without being in the secrets of the Cabinet of Petersburg, we can assure the London prints that Russia's original purpose has never changed. She means to have Turkey before long, and Mr. Bull will not be consulted.

On Saturday December 20th the Congress of Irish National Teachers was held. They claim an increase of pay. The meeting was private. Resolutions were prepared which will be submitted to the public meeting on Tuesday.

SAD CASE OF POISONING AT BALLINASLOE.—A sad case of poisoning has occured at Ballinasloe. A girl named Larkin was suffering from something, and her mother sent for a dose of jalap. In mistake there was handed to the messenger a quantity of white hellebore—a poison resembling jalap. In ignorance the mother gave the child a dose, who subsequently complained of a burning, retched, and died in great agony. The young man who gave the hellebore was taken into custody, charged and remanded before the magistrates on Saturday. The prisoner stated that one of the shopmen named Greer pointed to the drawer out of which he took what he thought was jalap.

ANCIENT IRISH EMIGRANTS.—Hon. A. M. Waddell, a member of Congress from North Carolina, in a recent lecture at Wake Forest College, declared that 500 years before the discovery by Columbus, North Carolina was settled by the Irish, who called it Great Ireland. In support of this startling theory he showed that in A.D., 1000, the Esquimaux informed Lief, the son of Eric the Red, that white men lived south of Chespeake Bay, that the Irish chronicles attest the fact, and that in 1584 Amydas and Barlona found in North Carolina aboriginal children with blue eyes and auburn hair, and that the natives spoke the Gaelic language, and said their ancestors were white men who "talked in a book."

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ferdinand took place in Galway, on December the 8th. The remains had been removed on the previous evening to the Pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas. High Mass for the repose of the soul was celebrated, the Lord Bishop presiding, assisted by several priests of the town. After Mass, the funeral procession proceeded to the cemetery of St. Augustine, Fort Hill, where the remains were laid in their last resting place amid the deep regrets of all who had the pleasure of knowing the deceased lady.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

On Saturday a warrant was issued at the Northern Division Police Court for the arrest of an employe of the Midland Railway Company, on a charge of fraud to the extent of £280. There is further charges against the accused for forgery to the manager's name.

At the Shinrone (Queen's County) petty-sessions, on the 2nd ult., Benjamin Trench, was summoned by Wiliam Butler, excise officer, for using a gun to destroy game, and a dog, without being duly licensed; also for not having a gun license, by which the penalty of £20 was incurred for each offence. After a long investigation, the Bench decided that the defendant had incurred a penalty by carrying the gun; but that a fine of £5, bieng the lowest they could impose, would be sufficient. The second count for having a dog, was dismissed, and the third count was withdrawn. A similiar compiaint was made against Mr. Atkinson, of Cangort, who was in company with Mr. Trench, with a similiar result.

REPORTED SHOOTING OF A BURGLAR.

Cork, December, 14.

A report reached Cork on Sunday that a burglar was shot while entering the house of Mr. Cullinane, farmer, residing near Churchtown, in this county. As the police received no information on the subject, the truth of the report was doubted. If it is true, however, in so far that an attempt was made to enter some portion of his premises, that he fired a gun loaded with shot, and that the intruders made off. Seveaal residences were recently robbed in Churchtown neighborhood.

AN ELOPEMENT STOPPED.

On Monday before the Milford steamer left from Waterford, a respectable farmer from Coolnaclue, in that county, went on board, and finding that his daughter had taken a cabin passage, booked through to London, he requested her to hand him over £56 and return home It appear s that the lady loved a subconstable, who recently claimed his discharge and left Waterford to go to New Zealand. No later than Friday last a carefully planed elopement was settled on by the lovers, the arrangement being that the parties should go Paddington Station, London, and join each other. A scene on a small scale took place on board, although so cautiously was the meeting of the father and daughter planned that beyond the cabin none was conscious to what was going on. The lady at first burst into a paroxysm of indignant grief of being accused of such ingratitude, but when the outraged parent went on deck to call the services of Constable Byrne, of the Detective force, she relented and handed over the money and passage ticket. The father and daughter left for Dungarvan during the evening by a special car.

A collection, amounting to nearly £500, was recently made by the people of Carrigtoohill, for the new Cathedral of Cloyne.

The Guardians of the Mallow Union received on the 12th ult., the long deferred communication from the Local Government in reference to the admission of the nuns as nurses. The Board states that the ladies can only become officers of the Union in the same way as other officers are appointed—that is by open competition after advertisement in the usual course. Mr. Moriarty proposed to issue the necessary advertisements immediately, but an amendment moved by Mr. Coote, requiring a fortnight's notice of the proceeding, was carried by four votes to three. From the tone of the discussion it appeared that the section of the Board who have been opposing the introduction of the nuns intend to make another effort to keep them out.

PACIFIC COAST.

The editor of the Santa Barbara "Press" claims that while on a visit to San Francisco, two gentlemen of wealth authorized him to submit a proposition to the people of Santa Barbara, which, if accepted, would secure for that city, without one day of unnecessary delay, a grand, first-class hotel, to cost not less than $150,000.

Eighty-five hands are employed at the San Jose Woolen Mills, of whom fifty-three are chinese.

The Grass Valley "Union" learns that the Bald Mountain Company, of Forest City, Sierra county, has just made a champion cleaning up. After drifting out gravel for thirteen days and washing eight days, the company cleaned up 11,000 ounces of gold. The gold there is worth $18 an ounce, which gives only $198,00 for the little run.

A project is on foot to light Los Angeles with gas manufactured from petroleum, to be obtained from the San Fernando region.

Frederick Helling, a butcher of Eureka, Nevada county, was found dead in the snow a short distance from that city, on last Tuesday morning.

Shep Wixom, under sentence for highway robbery, tried to hang himself in the jail at Austin, Nevada, but was discovered in time to prevent his object being carried out.

A boy aged ten years, with his little sister of four and a half years, have just reached Marysville from Utah. Alone and without assistance, and not overstocked with provisions and clothing, they made the trip over the mountains.

The county seat of Solano is still an unsettled question. It is claimed that Vallejo carried the day by illegal votes, and that an examination will prove a majority of 250 in favor of Fairfield. The matter has been brought before the courts.

ELKO, Jan. 14.—In the Justice's Court here to-day, in the case of Adams vs. Burner, J. H. Lucas, attorney for the defendant, drew a revolver on the plaintiff while testifying in his own behalf. A general row ensued, which broke up the court.

Piute Indians are scarce at the present time about Austin. There is shortly to be a distribution of blankets and other traps at the Walker River reservation, and the red men have gone there to get some of the pie. The average Indian will walk one hundred miles to get a shoddy blanket, and play it off at Indian poker in five minutes after it comes into his possession.

The civil suit of Chief Scannell against F. E. R. Whitney, to remove the defendant from the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has been transferred by Judge Dwinelle to the Fourth District Court for trial. Judge Dwinelle thinks that at the opening of the controversy he expressed the opinion that Scannell was entitled to the office, and when the suit came up before him he held himself to be disqualified to try it.

SWIFT JUSTICE.—A littlle girl, in crossing Union street, Virginia, Nevada, near the International corner, the other morning, says the "Chronicle," dropped a $2 50 piece from her purse and passed on a few steps without being aware of her loss. An old man, Eugene Germain, stepped into the street and placed his foot upon the coin and kept it there until the little girl, crying as if her heart would break, returned past him searching for the gold, when he picked it up and put it in his pocket. Two gentlemen witnessed the transaction, and demanded that Germain should return the money to the rightful owner, but he stoutly maintained that it was his own money and refused to give it up. Judge Marple ordered his arrest, and he was taken into Court, waived time, was tried, convicted, sentenced and lodged in the County Jail inside of fifteen minutes from the time that the little girl dropped the money. He was sent up for fifteen days.

PACIFIC COAST POSTAL CHANGES.

The following changes have been made in postal matters on the Pacific Coast: Offices established—At Gravelly Valley, Lake county, California; Archy McMath, Postmaster. At Taylor's Flat, Trinity county; Alex. Pelletreau, Postmaster. At Clifton, Clatsop county, Oregon: Vincent Cooke, Postmaster. At Unalaska, Alaska; Charles Wagner, Postmaster, Name changed—Saunders' Prairie. Whatcom county, Washington Territory, to Chehalis, and John L, Newland appointed Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Frank L. Barrota, at Berenda, Fresno county, California. James M Messner, at Stony Point, Sonoma county, California. Henry P. Steniler, at Belmont, Nye county, Nevada.

The Chinese companies in Sacramento some time ago, imported a "fighter," which, since then has created considerable trouble, until the police nabbed him last Tuesday night.

Of railroads, exclusive of street railways in cities, there are 1,118 miles in the State, not including the twenty-five miles or more constructed in Los Angeles during last Summer and Fall.

Patrick Carroll was seriously injured at the Golden Chariot works, in Idaho, last waek.

Thieves and desperadoes infest the New Mexico and Colorado borders.

EASTERN NEWS.

Harry Genet is reported to be in Ireland.

Clayton of California introduced a bill to create the office of Apprasier-General for the Pacific Coast. The object is to provide an appealiate jurisdiction for the settlement of disputes arising in appraisement, etc., and to have a general supervision of the work. It is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury will favor the bill.

A COLORED CHAIRMAN.

J. B. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Massachusetts Legislature, is a colored man. The Committee is one of the least important in the Legislature.

The preamble and resolution, with the testimony taken in the District Court of California in the case of Brannan vs. the Central Pacific Railroad, were referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, who will examine into this subject.

NOTABLE WEDDING. — On the 1st inst, Wm. Charlton, attache of the British Legation, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Campbell, at St Matthew's Church. The bride is the daughter of Archibal Campbell, a former officer in the army, afterwards for several years chief clerk of the War Department, and at present the American Commissioner to define the boundary line between Great Britain and the United States from the lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. The wedding was attended by the President and his Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and the fashionable society of the city. The groom is a member of one of the old English Catholic families, and as the bride is of the Protestant faith, a special dispensation was granted by the Archbishop to authorize the marriage. A brother of the groom and a sister, came especially from England to attend the ceremony. They brought with them a number of valuable presents from the family at home.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

AT eleven o'clock A. M., Tuesday, about 5,000 persons assembled at Tomkins Square. The police received orders to drive them out, and while doing so Sergeant Berghold was assaulted with a hammer by one Meyer, who, with others was promptly arrested and lodged in the Police Station. He was ordered by the Tenth Ward association to assault any policeman who molested him. The crowd in and around the place had banners of the Workingmen's Organization. As soon as Meyer assaulted the officer the police commenced a vigorous clubbing and clearing of the square. One man who was clubed is said to be dying. The mounted police have taken possession of the square,

NEW YORK.—The Spanish frigate Arapiles, which went on a roof in East River, floated off, and is now anchored on the Battery.

Several Communists, arrested, were released on bail to await trial on a charge of having attempted to incite a riot.

FOREIGN NEWS.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

A dispatch from Paris says: Duke de Broglie has informed the Committee on the Electoral Bill that the Government accepts twenty-five years of age and thirty years residence as qualifications for voters, and is in favor of the appointment of Senators by the Government or the Councils-General in the event of the erection of an upper House.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI DANGEROUSLY ILL

A special from Rome to the "Daily Telegraph" reports that Cardinal Antoneill is dangerously ill with gout in the stomach. The Pope has administered extreme unction.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

A dispatch dated London, says:— 14.—In the Tichborne case, Kenealy on the 14th concluded his closing speech for the defense. He demanded a verdict for the claimant, declaring that a preponderance of unshaken evidence in his favor was overwhelming. He maintained that the charges against Lady Radcliffe had been proved to be true.

BOYLE AND CARRICK-ON-SHANNON RAILWAY.—Thomas Kirkwood, Esq., High Sheriff of Roscommon, has issued a proclamation, in pursuance of a requisition presented to him, convening a meeting of the county at the Court-house, Boyle, for Saturday the 3rd of January next, for the durpose of considering the project for a railway form Bayle and Carrick-on-Shannon to Castlerea, and for deciding the propiety of a guarntee been given by the rate-payers of Boyle, Frenchpark, and Castlerea.

The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, bishop of Limerick, held a reception at Bruff Convent, at which the following young ladies were admitted members of the order:—Miss O'Brein, Limerick in religion Sister Stanislaus; Miss Liston, Newcastle West, in religion Sister Magdalene; Miss Nieland, Ennistymon, in religion Sister Berchmans; Miss Barrett, Glyn, in religion Sister Mary Aloysius.

The officers of the Spanish war steamer "Arapiles" have been entertained at dinner, at Delmonico's, by Spanish residents of New York. It is said the action of Admiral Polo who denounced in the speeches.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 17, 1874.

From the "American Review," 1851.

AN EXILE'S DREAMS.

BY JOSEPH BRENNAN.

I will go to holy Ireland,
The land of saint and sage,
Where the pulse of boyhood is leaping
In the shrunken form of Age;
Where the shadow of giant hopes
For evermore is cast,
And the wraiths of mighty chieftains
Are looming through the Past.
From the cold land of the stranger
I will take my joyous flight,
To sit by my slumbering country,
And watch her through the night:
When the Spring is in the sky,
And the flowers are on the land,
I will go to ancient Ireland,
Of the open heart and hand.

I will go where the Galtees
Are rising bare and high,
With their haggard foreheads fronting
The scowl of the clouded sky;
I will gaze down on the valleys,
And bless the teeming sod,
And commune with the mountains—
"The Almoners of God;"
I will list to the murmurous song
Which is rising from the river,
Which flows, crooning to the ocean,
Forever and forever.
When the May-month is come,
When the year is fresh and young,
I will go to the home of my fathers—
The land of sword and song,

I will go where Killarney
Is sleeping in peaceful rest,
Unmoved, save when a falling leaf
Ripples its placid breast;
Where the branches of oak and arbutus
Are weaving a pleasant screen,
And the sunshine breaks in diamonds
Through its tracery of green;
Where the mists, like fantastic spectres,
Forever rise and fall,
And the rainbow of the Covenant
Is spanning the mountains tall.
When the wind blows from the West,
Across the deep sea,
I will sail to my Innisfail,
To the "Isle of Destiny."

I will go to beautiful Wicklow,
The hunted outlaw's rest,
Which the tread of rebel and rapparee
In many a struggle prest:
I will go to the lonely graveyard,
Near the pleasant fields of Kildare,
And pray for my chief and my hero,
Young Tone who is sleeping there:
I will go to the gloomy Thomas-street,
Where gallant Robert died,
And to the grim St. Michan's,
Where "the Brothers" lie side by side;
I will go to where the heroes
Of the Celts are laid,
And chant a *Miserere*
For the souls of the mighty Dead.

I will seize my pilgrim staff,
And cheerily wander forth
From the smiling face of the South
To the black frown of the North;
And in some hour of twilight
I will mount the tall Slieve-Bloom,
And weave me a picture-vision
In the evening's pleasant gloom:
I will call up the buried leaders
Of the ancient Celtic race,
And gaze with a filial fondness
On each sternly noble face
The masters of the mind,
And the chieftains of the steel,
Young Carolan and Grattan,
The M'Caura and O'Neil;
I will learn from their voices,
With a student's love and pride,
To live as they lived,
And to die as they died.
Oh, I will sail from the West,
And never more will part
From the ancient home of my people—
The land of the loving heart.

CHANGES IN THE HUMAN FRAME.—The body is constantly undergoing change in all its parts; probably no person at the age of twenty has one particle in any part of his body which he had at ten, and still less does any portion of the body he has born with continue to exist in or with him. All that he before had has entered into new combinations forming parts of other men or of animals, or of vegetabile or of mineral substances, exactly; as the body he now has will be resolved into new combinations after his death.

Evansville, Indiana, repudiates the idea that it has no first-class poets. Walter Scott works in a sash, door and blind factory; Oliver Goldsmith works on a farm Thomas Moore is a finisher, and Robert Burns is in the city jail.

A Miss Sarah Savage, of Portland, wants $5,000 from her mistress, who injected vitriol into her optic as Sarah was peeping through the keyhole of the parlor door. Sarah has quit the peeping business, whether she gets her money or not.

One fact developed by the "Virginius" massacre is the extraordinary number of brothers whom Gen. Ryan left in the United States. One editor, who has kept a strict count, finds that nineteen of them have thus far put in an appearance for public sympathy.

A fashionable and would-be-industrious young lady was visiting in Waukegan, Ill., and thought to do her own washing as an evidence of her good intentions. She used the butter prepared for buckwheat cakes instead of soft soap.

At a recent tea-party in Salt Lake City a young man who had been relating his more than wonderful exploits in various parts of the globe was not a little set back by the remark of an old traveler: "Young man, ain't you ashamed to talk so wheen there are older liars at the table?"

Mrs. Wier, of Hudson, Wis., lost her husband with delirium tremens Now she wants $5,000 but of a saloon keeper who sold him the liquor. A husband who has delirium tremens isn't worth five cents.

A little girl in Iowa county, Iowa, is distinctly marked by two rattlesnakes passing about her neck and over the upper part of the breast. They are said to present the appearance of life, and to shed their skins yearly. This is strictly true.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says that the agent at Fort Gill, Mr. Tatum, rejected certain flour on the ground that it was unfit for human food, adding that he had tried it in his own family. He was curtly informed, by the department that the flour was not intended for agents, but for Indians.

Glimpses of Ancient Ireland.

THE BREHONS AND BREHON LAWS.

Associated with the past of Ireland, almost as intimately as the Bards, are the Brehons or hereditary judges. In very ancient times the functions of Bard and Brehon were combined in one person, who was more of the former than the latter. His laws and judgments he delivered, like the law-givers of the Hindoos, in verse, and often in phrase so ambiguously framed that his meaning was altogether uncertain. Like the priests of the ancient oracles of Greece and Rome, he delighted in shrouding himself in mystery, and so reaping an easy reputation for wisdom, by remaining unintelligible. So unintelligible was he, indeed, and so much did he impose by his dignified airs on the credulity of his hearers, that he came to be regarded, like the priests of the oracles, as inspired. The two offices continued thus united, until the reign of Concobar (Conor) MacNessa, King of Ulster, who lived about the time of our Saviour. This prince, who appeared to have been much more remarkable for common sense than imagination, did not appreciate the cloudy and highflown style which characterised the deliverances of the poet-judges. He, therefore, declared that a Brehon should be a Brehon, and a Bard a Bard, only. The office of Brehon, like that of Bard, was made hereditary in certain families, and continued, notwithstanding the efforts of English authority to overthrow it, to exist, over more or less of the country, until the end of the 16th century. The last county in Ireland, according to the late Professor Eugene O'Curry in which the Brehon officially appeared, was County Clare. It may seem singular that among a people usually supposed to be fond of speech-making the only persons up to the time of St. Patrick who were allowed to speak in public were the Bards, the Chroniclers, and the Brehons. Unlike some people of a later date, our ancestors never regarded much speaking as an evidence either of sincerity or wisdom. The days of "constitutional agitation" had not arrived, and they preferred action. Permission to speak was, therefore, limited to a few. We are not aware that "the Four Courts" had any architectural prototype in ancient Ireland. The Bards generally delivered their judgments in the open air, perhaps under the shadow of the sacred oak, and when his office became altogether freed from the links of the poet's rhythm, they delivered them briefly. In many cases the justness or erroneousness of their judgments was supposed to be indicated by supernatural manifestations. "When the Brehons," says an ancient authority, "deviated from the truth of nature, there appeared blotches on their cheeks," which, however, generally disappeared when they pronounced a true judgment. In token of their anxiety in the search of justice, it is recorded that Sencha MacColcluin was not wont to pronounce judgment without pondering it in his breast the night before. It is written of another Brehon, also, that when he passed a false judgment, if in the time of fruit, all the fruit in the territory in which it happened fell off in one night; if in the time of milk, the cows refused their calves; but if he passed a true judgment the fruit was perfect on the trees. Of Morann, whom Moore mentions in one of the Melodies as "Morann of the noble choice," it is said that he never pronounced judgment without having a chain round his neck, which tightened when the judgment was false, but relaxed when it was true. These stories are a remarkable indication of the value in which justice was held by our Celtic forefathers. To this sense of justice testimony has been borne by writers hostile, for politic reasons, to the Brehon laws, and by no means extremely friendly towards the people of Ireland. The broadly expressed opinion of Sir John Davies that no people loved equal and indifferent justice more than the Irish, is not only a vindication of the people but a vindication of the system of laws under which the appreciation of justice had so developed. Speaking of the Celtic races, the historian Michelet says that "their love of equality," which in the highest theory of English jurisprudence is equity, "was their ruin." The whole spirit of the law, as we shall see, was characterised by a sense of "equal and indifferent justice." Even many of the legal reforms which, after long and laborious efforts, have been passed in England, only reproduce doctrines embodied in the ancient laws of Ireland. According to English law it is held that husband and wife are one person, and it may further be said that the husband is that one. By it the married woman is stripped of her property, and placed completely under her husband's control. It is not even certain whether he may not legally take her to market with a halter round her neck, and sell her as he would his ox or his ass. By the distinguished favor of the Court of Chancery she may now protect her property by a timely settlement, and by the grace of legislation she has recently been to some extent secured from the husband who, having deserted her and left her destitute, returns to rob her of her earnings. But there is a generous chivalry about the Irish law that always threw a shield around the woman's weakness. It never robbed her of her property and self-respect under the pretence of making her more completely one with her husband. Such was the Celtic sense of equality. The property she brought to her husband in marriage remained her own, and could not be disposed of without her permission. How different the spirit of this provision from that of the law which makes a woman little less than a chattel, and magnanimously makes her husband her lord and master, and, it might be added, her proprietor.

The luxury of poor law unions was unknown in ancient Ireland. Apart from the authority of the old poem, in which a tourist of the day (the seventh century), giving a description, social and topographical, of Ireland, says:

> I travelled its fruitful provinces around,
> And in every one of the five I found,
> Alike in church and in palace hall,
> Abundant apparel and food for all.

It would not seem that they were much required. The virtue of hospitality, however, was abundantly recognized by the law, and generous provision was made for the helpless and destitute. The orphan was not victimised like another "Ginx's baby" by being thrown mercilessly on the parish. The law provided for his adoption and support in some family in the neighbornood to which his parents had belonged. It is somewhat singular that the most recent suggestions in behalf of destitute children tend in the direction of a system similar to that which prevailed in Ireland more than a thousand years ago. Yet this is the country which English writers, in their ignorance and self-conceit, have been so pleased to call "barbarous," and on which they pretend a benefit was conferred when it was brought under the tyranny of the Feudal law.

A prominent feature in the legal system of our ancestors was the law of fosterage. By this law the children of nobles and gentry were placed in families of respectable persons of inferior rank to be brought up as their own. The different ranks of society were thus cemented and bound together by ties which, in our colder and less emotional age, can hardly be understood. Class distinctions, if not abolished, were made the means of uniting the members of the community in bonds of mutual loyalty and brotherhood more secure than the most stringent laws could ever have created. Among no other people that we know of was the sentiment of affection made so subservient to the stability of society.

It is interesting at the present time, when the possession of land has become one of the great questions of the day, to know how it stood in the times of our Celtic ancestors. Absolute possession of land among them was a thing unknown. Even the chief, or king, was regarded as holding the portion he enjoyed merely by virtue of his office, and for the term of his office. Throughout all the grades of proprietorship the idea that the occupiers of land held it by a sort of trusteeship for the benefit of the tribe of which he was a member, prevailed. It may seem somewhat singular, within hearing of the arrogant assumptions of landlords in Ireland, to say, that a doctrine exactly similar lies at the root of the English law of real property. "The first thing," says an eminent writer on the subject, "for the student of English law to do is to get rid of the idea that there is such a thing known to it as absolute ownership of land," English law regards the Sovereign, in other words, the representative of the nation, as the only absolute owner, and the ordinary landlord as merely a trustee holding it for the nation's benefit. How imperfectly this doctrine is understood or carried out, it is not necessary to describe. In ancient Ireland, however, the theory was not only acknowledged, but put in practice.

We do not propose, of course, to give anything but the vaguest and most imperfect outline of ancient Irish jurisprudence. One thing, however, we desire to note as its pre-eminent characteristic, and that is the sentiment of equality which pervaded all its branches. In it the law of primogeniture, which gives all to one child and makes beggars of the rest, had no place. All inherited equally, whether male or female. We believe, considering the general state of society in the age in which the Brehon laws prevailed, it would have been better for the lasting welfare of Ireland if they had been built upon principles less just and generous. Better would it have been for Ireland had her laws placed in the hands of a few the power and property of the country, so that they might have been more readily welded together and wielded against the attacks of foreign foes. But it is gratifying in the present age, when the principles of democratic equality are so rapidly gaining ground, to think that centuries ago, when such principles were unknown in the rest of the world, they were acknowledged and obeyed in Ireland. This is one of the greatest glories of our country, which the envy of the calumniator cannot reach, that besides having taught the charity of Christianity to the greater part of Europe, it now, in the republication of its ancient laws, teaches it also the antiquity of that principle of social equality and justice upon which all true liberty is founded.

England Fearing the Future.

AN OLD-FASHIONED VIRTUE.—We still continue to believe in patriotism. We can recognize the emotion and pluck—that is a vulgar but a good word—with which the gallant Wilmot the other day met his death fighting for his country. It seems to us that we may want men of this quality yet. The millennium has not arrived. We have not so contrived that every nation is bound to arbitrate points of international difficulty with us. Therefore we cannot do without our soldiers; we cannot do without those national attributes of valor, self-denial, self-sacrifice, of which the history of England affords us so many splendid examples. And we claim that, interested as we are in those provinces of pastime and sport which include hardy physical exercise and training, which imply bodily vigor, temperate restraint and energy we have a peculiar though direct interest in observing and commenting upon the work done by your officers and soldiers. Do away with the hunting field, abolish football as rough and cricket as interfering, perhaps with buildings for model working men, stop shooting, as immoral, put down coursing as a cruelty, and we may arrive at a period when, sooner than fight, we shall be ready to give all we have to whomsoever insists upon it with sufficient emphasis. It may not be altogether correct that the battle of Waterloo was won upon the playgrounds of our public schools; but of this we may be convinced, that the old English virtue of courage is sustained and promoted for patriotic ends by means which would be either totally abolished or entirely disheartened, under a *regime* of sanctimonious Puritanism.—[Albion.

The Earl of Derby on the Military Forces of England.

The Earl of Derby, who is hon. Colonel of the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, delivered the prizes to the regiments at Liverpool. His lordship spoke in high-terms to the Volunteers of the United Kingdom, but strongly insisted upon the necessity of considerable increase in their numbers. He pointed out that, though this was an age of progress, armies were never so gigantic as at the present day; that though her insular position and her fleet were almost an assured protection to Great Britain, yet she was constantly exposed to defend outlying dependencies, and her huge empire, and to find herself involved in unintended collission with savage races. He did not expect that it would be possible in a commercial and industrious country like this to induce young men to voluntarily serve several years in the army, and therefore thought it would be wise by the granting of liberal pensions, as well as liberal pay to induce men to enlist for lengthened periods. This plan worked admirably in the Civil Service, into which young men eagerly entered, though the pay was small, the attraction being that so long as they lived, and did their duty, they would have something certain to rely upon. His lordship then spoke in the highest terms of the eagerness with which officers, in spite of their grievances, now under discussion, volunteered for the most dangerous services in the most disagreeable climate. In conclusion his lordship said that Englishmen owed something to the state besides payment of taxes, and obedience to the law. They had the making in their hands of the future of this great Empire, and he trusted they would prove themselves worthy of it.

A young lady from Georgetown came to the city the other day to have her picture taken. When the artist showed her the "proof" and asked her how she liked it, she placidly remarked that he "put too darned much mouth on it to suit her."

Says the Atchinson *Globe*: "While the soldiers were digging up the dead at old Fort Kearney, last week, one coffin was taken up that was literally filled with snakes. Some wag remarked that it was plain enough what that unfortunate fellow died of."

"Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat, whom he overtook a few miles from Little Rock. "I am going to heaven, my son." I have been on the way eighteen years." "Well, good-by old fellow, if you have been traveling toward heaven eighteen years, and got no nearer to it than Arkansas, I'll take another route."

Take care not to go to the brink of vice lest you fall down the precipice.

The bear boy has been restored to his Indian mamma, in Plumas County.

Mr. John McCullough is expected on Thursday evening.

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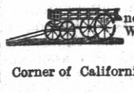
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With the New Patent
Button Hole Worker,
Patented June 27, 1871.
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A most wonderful and elegantly constructed SEWING MACHINE for *Family Work*. Complete in all its parts. Uses the Straight *Eye Pointed Needle*, SELF-THREADING, direct upright POSITIVE MOTION, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates BY WHEEL and on a TABLE. *Light Running*. Smooth and noiseless, like all other good high-priced machines. Has *Patent Check* to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the ELASTIC LOCK STITCH, (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, *fine* and *coarse*, from CAMBRIC to heavy Cloth or LEATHER, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is HEAVILY CONSTRUCTED to give it STRENGTH; all the parts of each Machine being *made alike by machinery*, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn, *Rapid*, *Smooth* and *Silent* in operation. Reliable at all times, and a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC; MECHANICAL INVENTION, at *Greatly Reduced Price*.
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Men's Boots (best quality)	from	5 50	to 8 00
Boys and Youth's Boots,	from	1 50	to 3 50
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☞ ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. ☜
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An Uninhabited Island.

(Continued from our last.)

The leap was, indeed, somewhat perilous, and O'Donovan, who was at no time remarkable for agility, all but floundered back. The basket, some turf, and a bundle of materials for sketching and measuring were adroitly heaved after us, and our friends put off to sea on a fishing cruise. The rock once gained, the climb to the tableland is more fatiguing than dangerous. The mica slate rocks, through which a kind of rude way leads, are at intervals very loose and crumbly, and the short, burnt grass, which here and there partially covers them, like a wig, is excessively slippery. The sea-fowl, which were swooping and circling in thousands above our heads, shewing their white plumage, looking even more snowy in contrast to the deep blue vault of a cloudless June sky; and well might the creatures be excited, for as we advanced over the more elevated heights, it was only with care that we avoided treading on their eggs which were deposited upon a few twigs of heath or straw, picked probably from the surface of the ocean. Though the island presents a surface of about 80 acres, it is not inhabited by a single human being. The sheep, which in summer time are sent from the mainland for grazing purposes, have no shepherd, and soon become very wild. The snow-white wool contrasts feverably with the dingy, ragged coats of even our best breeds in Leinster. As we approached the summit of the cliff we saw, on an inaccessible ledge, the bleached skeletons of two lambs, which had probably be blown over the the precipice. Their bones were quite bare, though the carcasses could not have lain there, as our guide informed us, more than a fortnigt, and their appearance was accounted for by quite a flock of birds of prey, who had shown their dexterity at what one of the "faculty" would designate "making a preparation." There was something awfully affecting in the loneliness of the place. There was nothing heard but the cries of the birds, and the strange variety of sounds made by the ocean among unseen caverns.

We soon arrived at a small "station," where our guide made a reverential obeisance. There is scarcely a considerable elevation on the surface of the island which does not display a carn-like pile of stones, surmounted by a cross of the same material, of small size, but decorated more or less in the oldest style of Irish Christian art. It is supposed that these were penitential stations, but all record or tradition by which they could be identified with the names of the saints to whom they were respectively dedicated has been irretrievably lost. The carving of several of those little crosses is extremely curious, and though the greater number are of extremely rude workmanship, still, to the antiquary, who would trace the gradual progress of that style of Celtic ornamentation, which, in the *Opus Hibernicum*, became so celebrated, not only in this country, but wherever the influence of the Irish Church prevailed—they form studies of peculiar interest. They remain apparently untouched since the period of their erection. No follower of "the Prophet" ever sighted Mecca with more enthusiasm than we did Saint Fechin's silent monastery. There it lay before us, desolate and abandoned—we know not how many ages—but this we know, that when Westminster, or that glory of England, the Cathedral of York, "which we are wont to call ancient," was erected, the church and monastery of St. Fechin were six hundred years old. To the builders of Westminster they would have just that antiquity which the church of Henry the Third's time has to the subjects of Victoria.

On examining the ruins we have no reason to believe that any portion of the venerable establishment has ever been rebuilt or remodelled, and Saint Fechin, the founder, died of that memorable scourge called Buide Chonnaill, or the Yellow Plague of Connall, which ravaged Ireland in A.D. 664, we may safely assign the whole of the existing remains to the middle of the seventh century. These consist of church, several cloghan, or bee-hive houses, several long vaulted apartments, a cashel, some very curious tombs, a number of crosses, and the remains of a water-mill. The church stands surrounded by the buildings, as we may see a hen by her chickens. It is a plain oblong structure, measuring only twelve feet by ten internally. The doorway, as usual in nearly all early Irish churches, occupies a position in the centre of the west gable. It is at present 4 feet 6 inches in hight by 2 in breadth, but the hight may have been originally greater. It is square-headed. The walls of the church are composed of rather small stones, admirably fitted together, after the manner of Etruscan work. There are indications that the roof was of stone. The dwelling-houses, which immediately adjoin the church, are admirable specimens of old Celtic habitations. They differ in nothing from pagan erections of the same class, except that their form internally is quadrangular, not round. The principal remaining house, or cloughan, upon the interior, is exactly 9 feet square. The roof is formed by the gradual approximation of the side walls, and is closed in by a single stone, at the height of 7 feet 6 inches from the present level of the floor. All these curious little buildings have externally the appearance of a cairn, or simple heap of stones, carelessly thrown together. Internally the walls are quite smooth, and though no cement appears to have been used in their construction, the stones fit so closely, one to the other, that the masonry seems quite impervious to wet. There was no opening but the doorway, which is usually only only about 4 feet in hight, and displays the inclined sides, so characteristic of the earliest style of Celtic architecture. At the time of our visit three of these bee-hives remained perfect, at least on the inside. The roughness of the exterior may possibly have been caused by the displacement of the masonry during the storms of more than a thousand years. That a greater number anciently existed, there can be no doubt, as several ruins, in various stages of decay, from roofless circle to the mere unintelligible mass of stones, abundantly testify. Two examples of long covered chambers also remain. Could these have been granaries? In several parts of Ireland, and generally within or in the immediate neighborhood of pre-historic forts, or cahirs, we have seen works precisely similar, and which, from the fact of quern stones having sometimes been found within them, are generally supposed to have been used for the store of corn. A dry stone wall, of considerable strength and of irregular height, surrounds the whole group of buildings. This is the cahir or fortification, which was necessary, no doubt, to preserve the old recluses from piratical attack, for, during the seventh century, and even considerably after, the islands and coast of Ireland were often scourged by pagan hosts, whose mission was to plunder, burn, or enslave. Similar cashels or cahirs, for the terms seem to be synonymous, surround several groups of our earliest ecclesiastical edifices. A very fine specimen evisted till lately at Rathmichael, in the county Dublin. The archway at Glendalough, though lately much ruined, is the grandest example remaining of the gateway which, we must presume, was the gateway in these defences. The mill was situated apart from the rest of the buildings, upon a stream running from a small deep lake, near the centre of the island. This lake is, perhaps, the most extraordinary natural feature of the place, as in a rock of only about 80 acres of surface; it stands many fathoms above the level of the surrounding ocean, and its water has not the slightest sea taint. That it must be fed by a powerful spring is certain, for even in the dryest weather it gives forth a stream or brook, as O'Flaherty calls it, which was, and we believe still is, able to work the simple machinery of a small mill. But, of all the relics of a distant age which the silent island still presents, the graves of the old community are most suggestive of a reverential feeling. Within the shadow of the eastern gable, ranged side by side, are a number of little enclosures, about seven feet long by two in breadth, made, like the pagan kesloaen, of flags placed edgeways and forming an oblong. These are evidently graves of the earliest Christian period, and at the time of our visit several appeared to have been recently opened, and in the stone forming the western end of the enclosure, we could, in each instance, discover the tracings of a cross within a circle—the emblem of eternity. How far the excavations extend it is impossible to determine—but the site of the cemetery is sufficiently marked, and the ruins of the cahir, through the storms of ages have, no doubt, covered many interesting memorials, crosses, etc. It is singular that not one lettered stone remained—but our boatmen informed us that on a former visit he bad seen an inscription which a Catholic clergyman seemed to think was written some in unknown style. We trust that this relic may yet be discovered. The writing was, no doubt, in the corrupt Roman character, now generally called Irish, but which was common to a large portion of Western Europe during the earlier ages of Christianity. The search for this archæological treasure occupied us fully two hours, as O'Donovan was quite convinced that it referred to some venerable ecclesiastic, whose name was associated with the name of the place. It could scarcely have been carried away—and future visitors to the island would do well in using their best endeavors for its discovery. Grave-stones, of the highest historical interest, were not uncommon some years ago, in several localities, where it would be difficult now to find even a few. At Clonmacnoise, considerably more than a hundred memorials of kings, chiefs, ecclesiastics, and literary men existed within the memory of people still living. It would now be difficult to collect forty there. Several, we have heard, were carried off for ballast for boats. At Glendalough, a fine early-inscribed stone was broken up in small pieces to tourists—Several which we recollect, to have been seen at the Seven Churches, at Aran, are nowhere to be found, and amongst the lost inscriptions of that interesting locality is the head-stone of the celebrated St. Brecau, a name sceond, in the ecclesiastical history of Erin, to that of the founder of Iona, Columba, of the churches.

Having spent several hours in measuring and sketching, we ascended an eminence a little to the west of the church. On the immense sweep of apparently boundless and shipless ocean before us, the one "long track and trail of splendor" seemed, indeed, as Moore sings:—

"To lead to some bright Isle of rest."

The whole scene—rocks, sea, and sky—appeared bathed in a halo of golden light. The little mill-brook glided noiselessly over the edge of a stupendous cliff, at the base of which the deep blue Atlantic swell, broken into innumersmaller waves, flashed and glittered. At first it fell unbrokenly, then divided and changed into spray, which seemed to grow finer and finer, till it became, as it were, mere mist, light and cloud-like, swaying with a gentle breeze. It seemed indeed, as if the stream, after taking its final leap from the cliff, had repented of its rashness, and would return in tears; for the wind, light as it was, had the effect, ever and anon, of giving the spray-cloud an upward direction. To add, if possible, to the beauty of this singular cascade, a miniature rainbow, now well defined, now dissolving and uncertain, seemed to haunt its course. It is not in the power of language to describe the wonderful loveliness of this scene. Around, above, below innumerable gulls and other fowls, with plumage of the snowiest whiteness, were wheeling in silence. Occasionally, however, they expressed their indignation at our invasion by a full chorus of discordant cries. There seemed to be an extraordinary variety of species, and we regretted then, as we have often done since, our limited acquaintance with ornithological science, but for which we might, no doubt, have been enabled to supply an interesting chapter on the subject of Natural History. Talking of birds reminds us of the basket, and the duck, etc., which it contained. Never was feast more enjoyed. Our mariners had returned, bringing with them some of their fish, and there was, of course, a second edition of splitting and grilling. What sauce is the keen Atlantic air—and what a tenfold return does a little civility to an Irish peasant or fisherman ensure. As we sat together we had stories which, if then noted, would serve as groundwork for a dozen papers. But are lost—lost for ever. Not one of our sociable crew survives. Men and boat disappeared, as we heard, a couple of years after the date of our trip, in one of those gales which sweep down so suddenly from the mountains of the mainland. The famine subsequently came, and over the whole of the western coast bare gables and deserted fields indicated that an ancient race had migrated, many to their last, and many to new homes across the waste of waters. Those who went and those who remained however, might still be considered as neighbors—as there were no houses, or even a single farm between them. It was curious to observe with what tenacity the minds of these simple people clung to old world ideas. The Mythical Island of O'Brazil was to them a reality.

"From the Isles of Aran and the west continent," says O'Flaherty, "often appears visible that enchanted island called O'Brazil, and in Irish, Begh-ra or the lesser Aran, set down in cards of navigation. Whether it be real and firm land, kept hidden by special ordinance of God, as the terrestrial paradise, or else some illusion of airy clouds, appearing on the surface of the sea, or the craft of evil spirits, is more than our judgment can sound out."

It appears certain that, from a very remote period, the inhabitants of the West of Ireland entertained an idea, more or less distinct, of a country to the westward. The celebrated bishop of Clonfert, St. Brendan, who died in the year 577, must have acquired some knowledge of the existance of the country now called America, at least nine hundred years before the time of Columbus. It is recorded of him "that having spent some time in Aran, holding communication with the venerable St. Enda, or Eney, he proceeded northward along the coast of Mayo, and made enquiries among its bays and islands, of the remnants of the Tuatha Danaan people, who are known to have been very expert in naval affairs. Then, at Inniskea and Innisgloria, Brendan set up his cross; and buildings were erected, of which many curious remains are still to be seen, until, having prosecuted his enquiries, and having extended the gospel upon this western coast, he returned to his native Kerry. There, from a bay, sheltered by a lofty mountain, which is still known by his name, St. Brendan set sail for America, under a strong desire of winning souls to Christ.

A Troy editor took his wife to New York the other day. The Conductor when he came along recognized our Troy brother entitled to a free passage, but not knowing the lady, whisperd to him: "Is this lady a friend of yours?" "No, no," said the Troy editor, "she is my wife."

In a devout Thanksgiving editorial, the editor of a Topeka paper remarks that: "It is difficult to believe that God ever interferes with Kansas politics," and concludes that "Thanksgiving Day is chiefly serviceable in bringing to our remembrance the fact that there is a God."

Dryden and Otway lived opposite to each other in Queen street; Otway coming home one night from the tavern, chalked on Dryden's door, "Here lives John Dryden—he is a wit." Dryden knew his handwriting, and next day chalked on Otway's door, "Here lives Tom Otway—he is opposite."

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
OF THE
IRISH NATIONALIST,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Published Every Saturday at No. 409 Washington Street, San Francisco,
—BY THE—
Nationalist Printing and Publshing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whethe revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationolist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

IRISH DIRECTORY.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers:—A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey Quartermaster; J. D. Cushcon, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

Co. B, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Co. C, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. E Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. H, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independent); Captain, H. C. Bateman; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall. on Tuesdays.

Co, A. Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Guerin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

A. O H.—State Officers: M. Warde, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.

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Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P., B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the month at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Haana, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

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Division No. 2—D. Flynn, P; J. Donovan, V P; J. Carroll, R S; R. J. Dowling, F S; M. Coffey, T.

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Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

K. R. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. C. Hall.

Bourke and Luby Club, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Dr. Biggs, President; J. C. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T C Maher, President; J J Caniffe, Vice President; M Cotter, Recording Secretary; J M P Leonard, Corresponding Secretary; C J Barron, Treasurer; Trustees—Martin O'Connell, J Walsh, and Edward McLaughlin.

St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance.—J. G. Brown, N. D.; J. W. Gordon, N. S.; P. Flynn, S. D.; J O'Hare, S. Sec.; J. McDermott, C. D.; T. F. Walsh, G. P.; M. Flynn, G, S.; J. T. Kelly, G. T. Secretary.

SANTA CRUZ—Catholic Benevolent Association, organized December 18th, 1870—President, Martin Kinsley; Vice President, Michael Kelly; Treasurer, Daniel Williams; Secretary, Michael Harrington.

Irish American Benevolent Society.—President, William O'Connell; Vice President, Michael Farrell; Treasurer, Charles Kane; Recording Secretary, James O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, M J McInerny; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Ballinger.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St Francis Church. Officers—M J McGrath, President; T McGinley, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J J Martin, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

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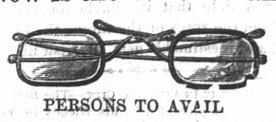
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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 17, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals *at once*. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

To Our Country Subscribers.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

ENGLAND'S DECAYING POWER.

It is now some considerable time since the first indications of failing power in England have been manifested to the world. Earlier symptoms were, of course, very slight, scarcely recognizable, but they served to insert the thin end of the wedge, which has since been driven remorselessly deeper by many successive blows. The great Indian mutiny struck her sorer and deeper than many have suspected; the Crimean war was a virtual defeat, and one that betrayed her failing power more surely than a score of lost battles could have done. Then came the Abyssinian expedition, by courtesy called a war, and finally we have them waging (*o tempora, o mores*!) a positively dubious war with African savages. There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that these Ashantees are giving the English an immense amount of trouble, that there has been millions of treasure spent, and hundreds of lives lost in the expedition, and that the objects for which they are fighting (query, what are they?) are as far from accomplishment as ever. The talk in Westminster and Whitehall was of the most rapid nature. It ran through the results and details of the conflict with a rapidity and certainty emulative of the telegraph. The movements of the soldiers under the African sun, however, proved by no means correspondingly nimble. Then, to introduce the amenities of civilized warfare into the bush, the English proceeded to bring out railways from Lancashire and lay them in Cape Coast. To this the natives raised unaccountable objections. They were obviously blind to their own interests; however, no amount of moral suasion Sir Garnet could exercise would induce them to view things in a different light, so the rails and sleepers were sent back whence they came, and are now (note the merchant in his misfortune) advertised for sale *cheap*. Meanwhile the war is wearing along, and the natives, recognizing the fact that every week's delay is tantamount to a defeat to the Europeans, are flocking in large numbers to the standards of the Ashantees. It is very difficult to predict where it will end, but it would seem that the English tenure in Africa is growing daily more precarious, and and we will not be surprised to hear that that country has, in more senses than one, become too hot to hold them.

In the experience of ages gone by, and the gradual shifting of civilization, Macauley's New Zealander is no fiction. The enlightened England of to-day was once sunk in a grosser barbarism, while other existent nations enjoyed as proportionately high a civilization as exists at present. Though Macauley's picture is of necessity somewhat too high tinted, it carries a very plain moral. It shows that the boasted invincibility and infallibility of England are little except flippant and habitual braggadocio, it points to a brilliant future for *all* the oppressed of England, and affairs have ripened and progressed with such rapidity since that time, that the date he assigns is brought considerably nearer. So, Irishmen have nothing to do now but precipitate that inevitable downfall, and drag from the ruins of the throne the long-concealed and inestimable gem, of Irish liberty.

FATHER SHEEHY IN VIRGINIA CITY.—The Rev. Father Sheehy has been presented by his friends in Virginia, Nevada, with a handsome silver brick, five inches in length, three inches thick and two and a half inches wide, weighing sixty-seven ounces. In the center of the upper surface is inserted a highly-polished piece of rich silver ore and each corner is a piece of polished gold bearing quartz. The brick is appropriately inscribed.

THE HOME-RULE FARCE.

The temporising policy which, in all ages, has been so detrimental to popular movements, is at present alarmingly prevalent in Ireland. In the good old times, when a brave people were convinced of their injuries, the blow came first and the word afterwards, and sometimes the word was altogether omitted without any manifest disadvantage resulting from the hiatus. Now all seems changed. We have meetings pacific, and meetings loquaciously belligerent, our wrongs are discussed in solemn conclave, and half a hundred schemes suggested for their remedy, and—nothing is done. Will people never consent to open their eyes to what is patent to the most obtuse understanding? Will they never see that these men are mere babblers, who, so far from advancing, are abdicating point after point of their just demands. They are now beaten back to their last outpost, Home Rule, and are defending it as if they meant to stick by it. In truth, if they abrogate this question they might as well abandon the entire movement, for so problematical are the benefits that the scheme in its entirety holds out, that we confess we can see no position in it which could be spared without bringing the whole to the mere level of a slavery petition. Yet this extremely milk-and-water reform seems peculiarly distasteful to the powers that be. Conservatives and Liberals, enemies in all save this, unite to taboo it, and even an English Catholic bishop exemplifies his Catholicity by refusing the use of his school-house for a meeting in favor of the poor little sickly agitation. This is sufficient to show us how any measure, which they fancy might be even remotely beneficial to Ireland, is regarded by all classes in Great Britain; and, as we plainly see that they are doing their best to stifle this questionable appeal, we put it dispassionately to Irishmen, is it worth while conducting an enterprise of so little national interest against the whole influence of the British nation, when, by directing the same means towards a different end, we should have only the same opposition to encounter, namely, all in the enemies' power, and should have for our glorious end, not the attainment of one little, well nigh retrograde, step, but the achievement of Independence? These Home Rulers, we will in charity suppose, imagine they are advancing the cause of their country, and are pushing forward that glorious consummation, which, we take it for granted, every Irishman has at heart. But the very reverse is the case. We stand to-day in the position of a free-minded, yet subjugated, nation, with nerves all strained for the mighty effort which at the given moment is to cast off our fetters, and thus waiting, and collected and united, our attention is distracted, our unity divided, and our expectant attitude pointed out to the watchful enemy, by the cries of this manikin association, which shrilly shrieking that it will free us, merely shifts, and that with difficulty, the position of the manacles we are preparing to burst.

If the well-meaning members of the Home Rule League, and we doubt not but there are many, would seriously reflect on the objects they wish to gain, and the means they are taking to gain them, it would be a great step for Ireland. Ask one of them, ask any intelligent man, what he is aiming at, and he will reply, "Home Rule for Ireland," and fancy that this fair-sounding cant has set the question at rest for ever. But persist. Ask him, what is Home Rule, and what benefits it is expected to confer? Tell him to drop apothegm and talk common sense, and we find a material alteration. He will reply that he wishes an Irish parliament, an Irish legislature consisting of (7th resolution of the Home Rule Conference) the sovereign, and Irish lords and commons. Just so. We are to be slaves as much as ever. There is no word of removing from our land the blighting shadow of the throne. Our tyrants are to be the same, but (*plaudite omnes*) they are to tyrannize from College Green instead of from Westminster. Grabbing landlords are still to have the power of grinding honest peasantry to the dust, of brutally casting them from their homes, of ruling them with the same rod of iron which they have wielded for centuries. Where is the change? How is Ireland to be bettered by the proposed innovation? Our argumentative Home Ruler replies that she will elect her own legislature. Alas! experience in all ages shows how soon irresponsible tyrants forget the ladder that raised them, and it is only by striking it from beneath their feet that their memory can be quickened. Gratitude has been defined as meaning "a sense of favors to come," and if, for the credit of poor humanity, we are disposed to question the universal applicability of the definition, yet we must all concede it to be true of politics. And, aside from all this, we must remember that Home Rule is still very far from being *un fait accompli*, and that the vast amount of national vitality which is being expended, and has been expended, on this idle demonstration, would do much, if properly directed, to sunder altogether the chains which bind us to England, and to leave us free to adopt whatever form of government should seem most advisable to the majority of the people. What form that would be does not admit of a doubt, and we once more ask the Home Rule League, seriously, and as countrymen, would it not be more satisfactory and more beneficial to all parties, to see a united, free, and independent Republic on Irish soil, than to drivel on in a scarcely mitigated bondage to our old tyrant.

The Home Rulers, in one of the resolutions passed at the recent conference, expressed themselves themselves to the effect that Home Rule would be conducive to the dignity and stability of the Imperial power. Words like these are sufficient to weaken a doubt in the breast of every true nationalist with regard to the sincerity of the entire movement. Of a truth, it is a new hearing when Irishmen, and men who profess themselves Ireland's friends, point out as an additional advantage of the system they are discussing, that "it will conduce to the stability of the Imperial crown." We should have fancied it a more worthy recommendation could they have said that it would spring a mine under the Imperial throne which should scatter the whole accursed monarchial system to the four winds of heaven.

We are almost inclined to wonder that England does not grant this nominal concession. Perhaps she is only delaying, to enhance the value of the gift when it does come; perhaps she is disposed to treat Ireland on the principle that some rigid disciplinarians treat troublesome children—"If you ask for it you won't get it, and if you don't ask for it you don't want it." Perhaps she is afraid to grant this moderate request, lest the concession might open the door to others more nearly affecting her sovereignty. We are inclined to think that the latter is the true cause. We are also inclined to think that the apathy of England has of late years received a severe shock, and that she is now gazing around her, not groundlessly alarmed. As Belshazzar's warning was mysteriously traced on the hall when he was banqueting, so has the initiation of England's humiliation been insensibly made apparent, and is now whispered around the world. Wherefore it is needless to parley and delay. The time for meetings and speechifying has gone past. England feels her weakness, and will hold with the tenacity of a death grip to every shred and semblance of her power. It is as easy now to wrest ALL from her, as the smallest part. She will part with her whole purse on the same terms as the least coin in it. Wherefore, have done with Home Rule, drop these petty, half-hearted measures, and unite now, while the time is favorable, in one grand rush for full independence.

THE HOODLUM QUESTION.

The Hoodlum nuisance is deservedly beginning to attract a great deal of attention in this city, and certainly the acts perpetrated by some of the fraternity are a marvel and a disgrace to any civilized community. The San Francisco Hoodlum is the type of a class unrepresented in any other large city in the world. We have, in the Atlantic and European cities, roughs and loafers in abundance; we have the ubiquitous Parisian gamin and Cockney cad wherever we go; but we must visit San Francisco to find a number of young men and boys, apparently respectable, evidently far removed from homeless outcasts, indulging in an unvarying routine of violation of the laws, to the great discomfort and danger of the more peaceably disposed citizens. Like all other evils, this must have a cause and a remedy, following each other in natural sequence, and by the discovery and proper application of which we can alone look to permanently quell the nuisance. The exemplary penalties imposed in the police court, however salutary in their way, strike only at effects, and leave the causes untouched, and it is only a very small percentage of the wrongdoers who can be made amenable to the majesty of the outraged law. Now, the proximate cause of these incessant disturbances may undoubtedly be traced to that great root of all evil—idleness. By remedying this we would touch the root of the evil, but this discussion would bring us to a question of even greater intricacy, i. e., the Chinese problem.

This city has not a great many home manufactures, and the almost entire monopoly which the Chinese enjoy in such branches of industry as here exist, by underselling white labor, makes it very difficult for a young man to obtain employment. The home manufacture of cigars is an almost exclusive Mongolian monopoly, likewise in a large measure the boot and shoe trade, the woolen factories, and even cotton factories lately established, as well as several other branches of industry. This we are aware opens the question of Chinese, versus white labor, with its many intricacies and ramifications, none of which is it our intention at present to enter. But it is difficult to see what permanent remedy could be suggested for an evil, arising avowedly from idleness, while employment for the youth of the city is so scarce and difficult to obtain. If the merchants and manufacturers agreed to abolish Chinese labor in their several places of business, it would do much to disperse the Hoodlum fraternity, and would go far to solve the other vexed question in an eminently satisfactory manner. In the meantime various suggestions are put forward, more or less apparently feasible, and assuredly very necessary under the present aspect of affairs. One paper boldly proposes to whip the evil out, and assuredly the fear of a painful and ignominious personal chastisement would do much to deter many evildoers, who at present think a sojourn in jail a mere bagatelle, and in many cases a consummation rather desirable than otherwise. The introduction of the flogging system certainly worked wonders amongst the English garoters when all other means had failed, and there is no reason why such a potent agent should not be as efficacious here. The youth of San Francisco do not seem to be more viciously disposed by nature than those of any other city, but constant and enforced idleness must always result in mischief and trouble. At best, any of the proposed remedies, while dealing with the effects of a system, would leave the system itself untouched, so that it would be idle to look for permanent improvement. The entire question is less one for the Legislature than for the prominent merchants and manufacturers, in whose hands the future of the San Francisco youth mainly lies.

IRISH NATIONALISM.

Speeches by Gen. Bourke, T. C. Luby and Col. John O'Mahony

A public meeting of the Garryowen circle of the F. B. was held in Jefferson Hall, corner of Sixth avenue and Greenwich street, New York, according to previous announcement, on the evening of Monday, the 22d Dec. The hall was crowded at eight o'clock, when the assemblage was called to order.

Patrick Walsh Esq., Centre of the Circle, on taking the chair, made a brief and pertinent address, explanatory of the objects—the Fenian Brotherhood.

Sergeant Walsh, of the L. S. P., and Miss O'Dea were then successively introduced, and sang several Irish patriotic songs which were loudly applauded.

The District Centre, Captain Thomas Mullady, then delivered a very forcible and telling address, in which he set forth, at considerable length, the past achievements of the Fenian movement, and demonstrated its capability for winning its object if wisely and steadfastly carried out in the futnre.

Col. John O'Mahony, C. S. F. B., was introduced amid loud and continued cheering, He spoke at considerable length upon the present Home Rule Movement in Ireland, comparing it with previous constitutional agitations in Ireland and arguing for it a similar failure, unless backed by the organized physical force of the Irish race at home and abroad. If so supported and sustained, it might effect great things, and therefore, it was the duty of the Fenians of America and their organized brothers in Ireland to encourage and foster it. But they should not, on that account, for a moment suspend their own revolutionary propagandism or their preparation for an armed struggle for the complete freedom of their native land. Home Rule would never be won without a successful fight for it. Absolute independence would not cost any more. But, however, that might be, if Fenianism be given up and the organization of the physical force abandoned, the British Parliament would reject the demands of Home Rulers with scorn. The fear of physical force alone can extort the smallest concession to the Irish People from the English oligarchy.

"Slack the bended bow,
Break or hide the arrow
And ask the hawk to show
Some mercy to the sparrow."

General Bourke, on coming to the front of the platform, was received with applause, after the subsidence of which he said:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen—As the evening is growing late, and as you have heard so much said on Fenianism by the speakers who preceded me, I have no desire to make a very long speech; but from the manner in which you have received me and the previous speakers—the general applause which you have evinced—you would lead me to believe that you are all members of this organization.

This meeting, as my friend Walsh has told you, was called, not for the purpose of passing away a pleasant evening, nor for the purpose of listening to bursts of oratory, or to hear a patriotic song well sung. No, this meeting has been called purely in the interests of Fenianism and for the purpose of strengthening the Garryowen Circle. And I believe in those meetings: I believe we ought to have many such meetings for I believe they have one good effect if none other: that of bringing us closer together in a fraternal bond of friendship and giving us an opportunity to interchange our ideas with one another.

But there is more than that required of you and of us. There is more required of you than to come here and listen to eloquent speeches and to patriotic songs well sung; and unless you do more than that, you are doing us an injustice by bringing us here. If, after this meeting is over, you go away thinking you have done some good; if I do nothing but speak, and you do nothing but applaud, these meetings are nothing but a loss of time; nay, nothing more, they are calculated to do harm instead of good; for the people at home will read in the papers that the Garryowen Circle had an enthusiastic meeting, that the speakers were vociferously cheered, that I was applauded to the echo. The people at home will read this and they will say, surely they are honest, they mean to help us. These are the national inferences to be drawn by the people at home after reading a report of a meeting of this kind. Do you mean to help us? There is only one way to do it, and that is, by joining some Irish national organization. I care not which you join, although I have my preferences. I don't know of any better organization, or one better calculated to extract remedial measures from the British Parliament, or one which has done more in that direction than Fenianism; and to join it is what I should like to see you do. Is there any use in fighting for Ireland, in working for her liberation. Is Ireland to be lauded with songs, and treated on platforms till she glares like a firecracker, which when it explodes leaves a greater darkness behind. Is Ireland your country, or is there an Ireland at all?

What country on earth can Irishmen and women be more at home than in Ireland? I don't think there is any. Then why do you remain inactive? Why will you do nothing but listen to songs and speeches? You enjoy the blessings of freedom in America, and you say. Oh, what would I not give to see Ireland free! Well, what would you give, or would you give anything?

The young men have been appealed to, have been asked to join the brigade about being formed in this city, but I appeal to the old as well as the young, I appeal to those with grey hairs on their heads to come and join the Fenian Brotherhood, and help us with their advice and experience. Ireland is worthy of being loved and fought for, and you must remember that to join a company of the L. S. P., of a Circle of the Brotherhood is not enough to show your love, you must bear in mind that it is not to sport your figure on a holiday or in an undue display, you become a Fenian, but to wear that uniform and to labor zealously in the cause in order that you may one day be able to do battle for the cause of Irish independence.

This is what laboring means. If I understand Fenianism right, and I think I have some knowledge of what Fenianism means. We don't want to teach all the men who join us the manual of arms, or the discipline of a soldier; there is no man who assists in the regeneration of Ireland but can find a proper sphere wherein to labor. I would say to you, the young men and the old, there is some use in working for Ireland. Come then and learn what we can teach and teach us what we don't know.

I see no reason why any man who is proud of being Irish, and I know of none who is not, I see no reason why he should not become a Fenian. Were I to say to any Irishman you are not a good Irishman, he would naturally be inclined to say, I am as good as you, and when the time comes I will be ready to do as much. This is what we are continually waiting for, "the time to come," instead of banding ourselves together for one common purpose the freedom of our native land. If as Col. O'Mahony has said, Cuba had as many Cubans in New York as Ireland has Irish, how long would the Spaniards hold it in bondage? Just as long as it would take a vessel to sail from here to there.

If we Irish understood ourselves, we would elevate ourselves and our race in the eyes of the American people. They would respect us; they would say these people are proud of their paternity; they are proud of the land that gave them birth, and are entitled to respect for it. Let me see, then, a large accession to the ranks of this circle and company. I want to see you all join; 'twill make you no worse men, and we will do all we can to make you better.

Thomas Clarke Luby, Esq., was next introduced. His address was eloquent and exhaustive, and, though far from complimentary to the Irish in America, as compared with their countrymen in the old land, was attentively listened to throughout. On several occasions his remarks elicited enthusiastic cheers.

When Mr. Luby sat down there were loud calls for Colonel P. W. Phelan, commandant of the First Battalion Irish Brigade and L. S. P., who was seated in the body of the hall. The gallant colonel responded to the call and delivered a short and soldierly address, wherein he impressed upon the men of his command their responsibilities to Ireland and the organization to which they belonged. He was determined to perform his own duty as an Irishman and a soldier, and he would insist upon the strict performance of their duty by them.

The Chairman then declared the public meeting adjourned.

The Home Rule Meeting in St. Louis,—A Fizzle.

The Home Rulers of St. Louis, held their first mass meeting, in St. Patrick's Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16th. Quite a large crowd assembled on the occasion, some drawn by a real interest in the movement and others by curiosity. Dr. Wm. N. Brennan was chosen Chairman, and J. J. Fitzwilliams of the Hibernia Bank, Secretary.

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, explained the object for which they were called together, urged the formation of Home Rule Associations in Missouri, explained the benefits which would result to Ireland from a native parliament, and expressed himself hopeful of the success of the movement on foot for obtaining it.

A committee consisting of Messrs Noonan, McAdams, Mackay and Phelan was appointed to report the names of the vice-presidents, and after a short absence reported a list long enough to suit a twelve months session of any deliberate body.

Then the Chair appointed a committee on resolutions, and in their absence the meeting was addressed by Judge J.H.O'Neill. His speech was an eloquent and able one. Glancing rapidly over the history of Ireland since 1782 he contrasted the condition of the country under a native parliament with the ruin and misery which followed the act of Union. He wished it understood that the Irish people did not propse to appeal to arms; but to force Britain to give them their demands by appealing to the sense of right and justice of England and the whole world. His lecture was listened to attentively, though it was evident the majority of his audience did not believe much in the force of public opinion as a means of righting the wrongs of Ireland.

The committee on resolutions being now ready to report, quite a lengthy document was read by Mr. Mackay of the "Western Watchman," who in truth is alone responsible for the resolutions, as he had them already "cut and dry" and the appointing of a committee was a mere matter of form, which could well be dispensed with.

There was nothing in them however, beyond the usual formula used on such occasions, and they would doubtless have been adopted quietly had not the following extraordinary declaration been incorporatied in them:

"*Resolved*.—That the federal link by which it is proposed to continue the connection between the two islands of Great Britain and Ireland is just, and beneficent in its nature, and calculated to substitute peace and harmony for wrath and aversion, and that the rejection of the proposed arrangement will entail a tremendous responsibility on those that may cause the rejection."

Immediately after the reading of the resolutions Judge Dailey was loudly called for.

Scarcely had he uttered two sentences when it was evident he was in accord with his audience. The heartiest applause, repeated now and again during his address, endorsed every sentiment he uttered.

He said, I have heard a series of resolutions read, part of which I cannot, never will, and never hope to see the day I will assent to. My friends, I believe in Home Rule for Ireland, but such Home Rule as will leave England out altogether. I believe in Home Rule when Irishmen can legislate for Irishmen, without being English Irishmen. In fact I believe in any rule for Ireland but English rule, and on this continent men who know Irish history, know that an Irish parliament is simply the dictation of English tyranny to an insulted people.

If you mean by the Home Rule that the Irish people shall have a parliament of their own, separate and distinct from the British Government, then I am with you; if you don't mean that, I am not with you. Now, my friends, a great deal was said about an Irish House of Lords and an Irish House of Commons and of the glories of the past Irish Parliament. Why, my friends, the Irish Parliament was as great a piece of tyranny to Ireland as the world ever saw.

By English law a bill could not be introduced except by consent of the British Minister, by English law nothing could be done except it had the supervision of the English Government, by English law no Catholic could be a member of that landed Irish Parliament.

I believe rather in the doctrine that if Ireland must be attached to Great Britain by misfortune, that we should join our people and combine them on this continent until these bonds are broken asunder. I do not understand the resolutions that a federation with England would be beneficial to Ireland. If I knew the feelings of this people there is no more affiliation between the Irishmen and his oppressor than there is between God and the Devil. It never can be—but let me say this—let me not be

misunderstood to say you hate a man because he was born in England—you only hate the man who upheld the English government and upheld the tyranny and oppression that they forced upon your island.

Irishmen like and can like English liberals and English republicans, but none that uphold English tyranny.

So far as I am concerned, I appear here to-night rather than have myself, with what little record I may have as being identified with the Irish people, misplaced under any circumstances.

I want no landlord of Ireland changed by British law into an Irish peer, to make laws for Ireland, dictated by the English House of Lords or the English government.

Liberty that is coming to Ireland is coming from another motive and from another source, there can be no affiliation till the independence of that island is achieved by her people. Her children that struggled in '98, '48, and '67, who offered their lives for their country's liberty have forced concessions from the British government, and can force more.

In this strain the Judge proceeded for some time, and at the close of his remarks the Home Rulers found they had made a blunder, neither of them is willing to shoulder the resolutions, and the whole responsibility is thrown on the shoulders, of Mr. MacKay, who by the way, claims to be a Repealer and staunch follower of O'Connell in 1843.—[American Gael.

DEATH OF THE O'GRADY.—The "Times" records the death of the head and chief of one of those ancient "septs" or clans of Ireland which claim a Milesian descent far more venerable and illustrious than that of any of the members of the Irish peerage, except, perhaps, the O'Briens, representatives as they are of the Princes and Kings of Thomond—we refer to The O'Grady, of Kilballyowen, in the county of Limerick, who died a few days since, at the age of 57. The late William de Courcey O'Grady, known in Ireland as The O'Grady, was the eldest son of The O'Grady, J. P. and D. L., and formerly High Sheriff of the county of Limerick, who died in 1862. He was born in the year 1816, and was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. He married, in 1841, Anne Grogan, daughter of Mr. T. de Rinzi, of Clobemon-hall, county Wexford, by whom he had, with other children, a son, Thomas de Courcey, born in 1844, who now becomes The O'Grady. According to Sir Bernard Burke, the Milesian family of O'Grady is one of the most ancient in the far west of Ireland; and Dr. O'Brien, the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, in his "Irish and English Dictionary," assigns Conal Eachluath, King of Munster, A. D. 366, and sixth in descent from Oiliol-Olum (of the race of Heber, eldest son of Milesius, King of Spain, who colonized Ireland), as the common ancestor of the O'Gradys and the O'Briens, now represented by Lord Inchiquin, of Dromeland, county Clare. The same authority tells us that "when the latter house subsequently, in the person of Brian or Brien Boroimhe, the renowned monarch of Ireland, established an ascendancy of power in North Munster or Thomond, of which they became hereditary rulers, the O'Gradys came to acknowledge their paramount sway, and and were arrayed as dynasts of chiefs or 'a sept' under the banners of these provincial princes." Sir Bernard Burke, however traces their actual descent no further back than the interval between A. D. 1276 and 1309, when "the chieftainship of the sept vested in Donald O'Grady, who fell in battle in the latter year, leaving a son, Hugh O'Grady, who acquired the property of Kilballyown (which has ever since been vested in the family) by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of a local chief named O'Kerswick."

DEATH OF AN OLD NEWSPAPER — THE CORK SOUTHERN REPORTER.—On Dec., 15, 20 printers belonging to the "Cork Daily Telegraph" summoned Messrs. Potter and Gillman, the registered proprietors, before the local magistrates for the purpose of recovering sums due to them for wages varying from £3 to £5. Mr. Potter only appeared. An application for a postponement to investigate the claims was made, but resisted on the ground that the object was to get time to put the affairs of the paper into bankruptcy. Decrees for the amount were granted Mr. Potter complained that a person was endeavoring to oust him from the concern, and was proceeding to make a statement of its affairs, when the magistrates interposed, and said the question was not before them. Mr. Potter said he had been ruined by his connection with the concern. He was worth six hundred a year when he entered it, and had lost it all. The "Telegraph" has ceased publication since Saturday, Dec, 13.

The paper whose demise is mentioned above was at one time the "Southern Reporter,' owned by the late Wm. Fagan, M. P., after whose death it passed into the hands of a partnership, with Mr. Michael Joseph Barry as editor. Under the proprietorship of Mr. Felix Mullin, the "Southern Reporter," which was originally a tri-weekly paper, became a daily, and after a short time the gentleman named above purchased it, and changed its title to the "Irish Daily Telegraph."—Freeman.

PRE-EMPTION OF MINERAL LANDS.—Senator Sargent, on the 14th inst., reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining, his bill providing for the pre-emption of agricultural lands in the mineral belt of California, with amendments. The first section as amended is as follows: "The public lands in California shall not be excluded as mineral from the pre-emption or homestead law unless it shall be shown that a bona fide mining claim exists thereon, and the price of agricultural and placer mineral lands outside the limits of the railroad grants shall be $1 25 per acre; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to change any presumption now existing, whether by law or by the regulations, that lands within the railroad grants are mineral in character."

The second section providing for the joint entry of agricultural and mineral lands is not changed. A new section is added as follows: Cases where mining claims are duly located under the mining laws, it shall be legal for parties applying for a patent for the same to make their application to purchase lands to the extent of the smallest legal subdivision containing said claims, when such application does not conflict with the right of other parties, and the patent shall issue accordingly. The last section of the bill provides for taking affidavits before local land officers, and is amended by adding the following: "Provided that when such affidavit or proofs are taken at any place other than within the land district, it shall be by the clerk of any Court of Record."

There are six students at Yale from San Francisco.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 17, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE,.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN,.....Pino, Placer Co
THOS. P. MEANY.....Knoxville, Napa Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co
JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co
BERNARD McCREESH.. ..Crescent City, Del Norte Co
J. J. WALSH..... Vallejo, Solano Co

LOCAL BREVITIES.

IN the U. S. Marshal's office there is on exhibition a counterfeit $5 piece, that would cheat the Superintendent of the Mint himself. A genuine coin had been neatly split, the inside gold removed, and base metal filled in, and only the jingle detect the fraud, for the line of split is invisible to the naked eye, and the weight is correct.

The will of the late Martin Kenedy was filed for probate. Testator bequeaths to his sister, Bridget Kenedy, residing in County Meath, Ireland, $1,500; to Mrs. M. J. Kelly, $1,500; to Miss Bridget Kallihan, $2,000 and all the remainder of his estate. Mary J. Lelly and Bridget Kallihan are appointed executrixes of the will.

The will is dated December 19, 1873.

William Kelly, a leader of a gang of Hoolums, for demolishing the windows of a grocery store on the corner of Ninth and Harrison streets, New Years' Day, was fined $300 in the Police Court. He is the individual who was the associate of the notorious Butt Riley, some time ago, in a robbery.

The number of divorces granted in the District Courts of the city last year was 253. Judge Wheeler granted 84; Judge Dwinelle 76; Judge Morrison 43; Judge McKinstry 32; Judge McKee 18.

The little girl Annie Jones, who was run over by a truck on Mission street, died yesterday morning at an early hour. The truck was owned by a George Meyer and driven by Wm. Marshal. The Coroner summoned a jury at the house of the child's mother, but adjourned the inquest until Thursday to afford time for the subpenaing of witnesses.

A meeting of the Women's Centennial Committee was held at the Grand Hotel. The lady members canvassing for stock in the Centennial Exposition report that ninety three shares have been subscribed and paid up—$930. The ladies show a great deal of enthusiasm in their work, and they feel confident of making a great success.

Chief Cockrill instructed the prison-keepers that hereafter that they shall not permit of the "trusties" to handle the keys of the entrance door to the prison. This should prevent the escape of any more persons charged with crime.

The Sisters of Charity gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $50 from Division No. 3 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, as a donation to the Orphan Asylum.

The new Joss house on Clay street, opposite the Plaza, will not be so large as other places of heathen worship in the city, but it will be fitted up in the highest style of celestial art, and will be the fashionable resort of the wealthy Chinese.

Mrs. E. Sullivan had her pocket picked of $120 the other day by two women, who crowded against her while she was enquiring for letters at the Post-office.

Kate Cronan was arrested by Officer Smith for stealing a gold ring from the finger of a woman who was found dead in a miserable hovel on the Barbary Coast. The prisoner was very much intoxicated, while her dirty and tattered garments told of the filth and poverty in which she existed. The dead woman has been a habitue for several years of the numerous dens on Pacific st,

A private letter states that the Hawaiian military band will soon visit San Francisco and give concerts. It numbers twenty-five or thirty performers—they are all natives.

Bart Reardon, who, it is alleged, was one of the men who assaulted Mrs. Gaffney in the western part of the city a few nights since, was arrested on Monday on a charge of assault to rob, and on another of using vulgar language.

The Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors have under consideration a petition of property owners requesting a reconsideration of the order granting Dickey & Covey permission to enclose a race track at First Avenue. It is represented that the value of property will be depressed if the track is proceeded with, and will interfere with the approaches to the park.

Besides being used for whiskey, old revenue stamps are apparently used for beer kegs. On a charge of this nature Collector Sedgwick has seized Mason's Brewery at North Beach. Patrick Herker, a driver, has been placed under arrest by Detective Finnegas, and been taken before the Commissioner he was allowed to give bail in the sum of one thousand dollars. He had been under surveillance some time.

Some few days ago some of the trade associations appointed committees to wait upon Senator Hager in relation to his views of labor reforms now being agitated by the Labor Unions. Yesterday the President of the Mechanics State Council gave him notice and requested him to fix a time to suit his convenience. The interview will no doubt be a pleasant and instructive one, as our mechanics have a more quiet and itelligent way of arriving at political problems than their Eastern brothers.

Officers Rogers and Lindheimer entered Madam Demorest's house last Tuesday evening, and upon obtaining sufficient evidence, arrested her for residing in a house of prostitution. The Madam is a new arrival in this city, and assumes the subrequet of the "Veiled Prophetess," professing to know the mysteries of the future. The prisoner remained in custody all night, and appeared the following morning, demanding a jury trial. The request was granted, and the case set for next Saturday.

The civil suit of Chief Scannell v. F. Whitney, to remove the defendant from the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has been transferred by Judge Dwinelle to the Fourth District Court for trial. Judge Dwinelle thinks that at the opening of the controversy he expressed the opinion that Scannell was entitled to the office, and when the suit came up before him he held himself to be disqualified to try it.

At the semi-annual meeting of Saint Joseph's Benevolent Society, held January 11th, James R. Kelley was elected President; James Rowland Vice-President; Thos. J. Walsh Secretary: D. Gonsalez, Burser. The Council stands as follows: M. Kane, T. O'Niell, H. Ranken, R. Ross, P. Cosgrove, James Kenney, J, G. Shyne, R. Collins J. Simson, M. Dolan, P. Swift, T. Golden, M. Hanneberry W. Downs. The assets of the Society are $8,081, 70, showing that the St. Joseph's Society is in a flourishing condition.

Egypt.

AS SEEN BY THE FATHER OF HISTORY.

In describing the Egypt of his time, Herodotus, who lived about 450 years B. C., speaks thus:

I now proceed to give a more particular account of Egypt. It possesses more wonders than any other country, and exhibits works greater than can be described, in comparison with all other regions; therefore more must be said about it. The Egyptians, besides having a climate peculiar to themselves, and a river differing in its nature from all other rivers, have adopted customs and usages in almost every respect different from the rest of mankind. Among them the women attend markets and traffic, but the men stay at home and weave. Other nations, in weaving throw the wool upward; the Egyptians downward. The men carry burdens on their heads; the women, on their shoulders. No woman can serve the office of god or goddess; but men are employed of both offices. Sons are not compelled to support their parents unless they choose, but daughters are compelled to do so, whether they choose or not. In other countries the priests of the gods wear long hair; in Egypt they are shaved. With other men it is customary in mourning for the nearest relations to have their heads shorn; the Egyptians, on occasions of death, let their hair grow both on their head and face, though till then used to shave. Other men live apart from beasts; but the Egyptians live with them. Others feed on wheat and barley, but it is a great disgrace for an Egyptian to make food of them; but they make bread from spelt, which some call zea. They knead the dough with their feet, but mix clay with their hands. Every man wears two garments; the women, but one. Other men fasten the rings sheets of their sails outside; but the Egyptians, inside. The Grecians write and cipher moving the hand from left to right; but the Egyptians, from right to left; and doing so, they say they do it right-ways, and the Greeks, left-ways. They have two sorts of letters, one of which is called sacred, the other, common.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—The very successful extravaganza of "The Naiad Queen" is now drawing to a close, and its last matinee is announced for Saturday. Those who have not yet seen it, and the variety entertainments introduced, should not lose the opportunity. Next week we are promised a rare treat from Dion Bourcicault, and all playgoers of this city will doubtless avail themselves of the chance. He will play for twelve nights, and the programmes announce several of his best characters.

Our subscribers in Hays' Valley and vicinity must excuse the non-delivery of the NATIONALIST last week, on account of carrier CLANCY failing to call for the papers. The subscribers who have not been served by mail will please leave their names at the office, 409 Washington street.

In the following manner a building Bohemian expresses himself about journalism, in a college paper printed in an Iowa Institution: "It is to be most devoutly hoped that the time is speedily coming when outraged public opinion—the faithful mentor of a free people—will arise in all the fury of abused dignity, and with mastadonic power thoroughly purge this field of labor of all its foul and exotic excrescences, and open a pure soil for husbandmen."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH FIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

MRS. S. MOORE,

Clairvoyant & Healing Medium,

MRS. M. HAS GREAT MAGNETIC POWERS, OFTEN removing disease by a single treatment. As a Test Medium she is second to none on this coast. Residence (HOLDEN HOUSE) 523 KEARNY ST.

OFFICE—ROOM 38. jy 10.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM LANE, of River's View, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland three years ago, and came to America. When last heard from, about twelve months since, said to be on his way to California. Important information can be given him by addressing JOHN KENEALY, 30 Third street, San Francisco. Eastern papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.

FURNISHING GOODS.

GREAT ROUTE AND CONFUSION

In consequence of the removal of the

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

James O'Hanlon

Is obliged to offer his Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description at Extraordinary Low Prices.

Call at 725 Montgomery street and see for yourselves

BOYS SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

THE CHEAPEST STORE on Montgomery St. my3-tf

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHEL.

We have received the following communication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET,
DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST:—Sir—We enclose to you the address of the Mitchel Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the intimate friends of John Mitchel, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Committee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could circulate our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir. Yours Sincerely,

WILLIAM DILLON,
JOHN DILLON, } Hon. Secs.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our exiled fellow-countryman, JOHN MITCHEL, that a time has now come for giving some practical expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful service in the cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish people. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few, if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than JOHN MITCHEL. We need no apology, then, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. MITCHEL that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love and gratitude.

After some enquiry and consideration we have decided on the following as a fitting form of testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our task within three months from the date of this address. If this sum be given us, we shall present it at once to JOHN MITCHEL as a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by himself, and their hope that it may prove a labor of love to him, at his leisure and convenience, to carry that wish into effect.

All who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his Last Conquest (Perhaps)," will agree with us that Mr. MITCHEL is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and unselfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and we would regard it as a national loss that any of his writings should perish.

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and duty may be crowned with signal success.

Ireland has never. heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great National Testimonial, that they are not ungrateful to the man who still remains an exile, charged with the one crime of having loved Ireland too well.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN MARTIN, M. P
P. J. SMYTH, M. P.
J. P. RONAYNE, M. P.
VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. P.

Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the above-named Treasurers, at the European Hotel, or lodged in the National Bank to the credit of "The Treasurers of the MITCHEL Testimonial Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All persons lodging money in the National Bank are requested to send in particulars, as to their names and amount of their subscriptions, to the Secretaries, to whom all communications should be addressed.

It is said that Dr. Livingstone has discovered with great delight, the long-disputed origin of a familiar lyric of home and childhood in the spirited war-song of an African royal drum corps. which run thusly:

"Boo tcha! Boo tcha! Kilda Kaff
Kutti muppy netti maffj
Hangis ida pon a wall;
Dressim downan deti mall?"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK H. O'BRIEN. P. H. LYDON.

O'BRIEN & LYDON,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

133 Third Street.....Bet. Mission and Howard

SAN FRANCISCO.

[de20tf.]

---AT THE---

American Exchange Cigar Stand

YOU can always find a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco etc. [dec27-tf.]

-----AT THE-----

Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand

YOU can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc [no29-tf]

P. HARTIGAN,

Wholesale & Retail Grocer,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. ☜

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

P. HARTICAN,

164 First street, Corner Howard (Opposite Glass Works.)
Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom. [de13-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

BRILLIANT AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.
This Evening.....January, 17, 1874.

Will be presented the Grand Fairy Spectacle of

THE NAIAD QUEEN!

Or the Revolt of the Naiads,

WITH NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY

By T. B. PORTER and Assistants.

Monday, January 19th, First appearance of

MR. BOUCICAULT.

This engagement is for 12 nights, during which will be performed DADDY O'DOWD, KERRY, THE COLLEEN BAWN, and ARRAH NAPOGUE, in which the actor-dramatist will appear in the characters originally created by him.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

519 MISSION STREET,
Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day..... 1 00
Single Meals..... 25
Lodging per Night.....50 and 25

Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor. my24-tf

HUGH DOHERTY. E. B. BERMINGHAM

NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE.

No. 321 Pacific Street,

Corner of Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO

This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.

Board and Lodging per week, from $5 to $6.

DOHERTY & BERMINGHAM.....Proprietors.

Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. ap19-tf

MANHATTAN HOUSE

705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
Board, per Day, - - - - - 75c.

Good accommodations for Families.

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

JAMES CORNYN.....Proprietor
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy4-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

227 & 229 Secon street, San Francisco.

This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.

Board per week.....$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for..... 1 00
Board and Lodging per Week..... 4 00
Single Rooms, with Board, per week..... 4 50

CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. ap19-tf

CENTRAL HOTEL.

814 and 816 Sansome St., near Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

Board and Lodging per week.....$5 00
Board per week..... 4 00
Single Meals..... 25
Lodgings per Night.....25 and 50

The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.

MICHAEL FARRELL.....Proprietor.
(Late of the Brooklyn House,) my24-tf

TUBBS' HOTEL,

Oakland, Cal.

Steam and Street Cars pass the Door. je21-tf

South End Oyster House.

FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to

MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,

672 Howard St., near Third, (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) sep13-tf

PROSPECTUS

.... OF THE ....

Monthly Irish National Magazine,

A Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature.

The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and political future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, unfettered by local, personal or sectarian influences or preferences.

The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race, is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish-American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influences of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. THE IRISH NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co.. Cleveland, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy by Mail one Year (in advance)....$1.25
Five Copies, " " "..... 5.50
Single Copy..... 15 Cents.

All communications, remittances, etc., will be forwarded to WM. J. NICHOLSON, Manager IRISH NATIONAL MAGAZINE, Drawer 153, P. O., Cleveland, O. Office 78 and 80 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 17, 1874.

From the Christmas Number of "The Shamrock."

A CHRISTMAS ANTIPHON.

BY SPERANZA (LADY WILDE.)

Freedom's Song mid the glorious Angel throng
Soundeth clear;
Let the Slave by each shore the oceans lave
Rise and hear,
For the triumph of the nations draweth near.
Strong as Truth, brave and beautiful as Youth,
Sweeping on
In its glowing, god-like rage is the Spirit of the Age;
Like an Angel rushing upward to the sun,
When the thunders of the tempest have begun.

Prophets pale tell the old Heroic tale
Of the foe
On the sod by the conquering Saints of God
Trampled low;
For the vengeance of Jehovah nerved the blow;
So in might, robed in panoply of light
Freedom, Thou,
With the keen, Ithuriel sword of the Everlasting Word,
And with Righteousness for breastplate cometh now,
The bright helmet of Salvation on thy brow.

Glorious gleams flash across our ancient streams,
By each vale,
By each lake, where the emerald fringes wake
Perfumed gales
For the stately course of Freedom's snowy sails,
Of a time when the world shall reach its prime,
And the strong,
Striking down oppression then with the might of Patriot men,
Shall unloose all human fetters, rend the wrong,
As the Hebrew rent Philistia's osier thong.

Not in vain upon Freedom's battle plain
Heroes bled
For the Right; victors ever in God's sight
Lie the Dead,
Though the Cypress, not the Laurel, crown the head.
They may seem to have lived but for a dream,
And their gains,
Broken hearts, fettered hands, darker doom upon the Lands,
Fiercer vengeance of the Tyrants, heavier chains;
Yet, the hope they toiled and died for still remains.

By that hope which our living lips invoke
With a prayer,
Steadfast stand calm, impassionate and grand
As men dare
When a great, heroic purpose fills the air.
Heeding not vain dissensions best forgot—
Hate of Race,
For deadly, bitter fruit bore that tree of evil root,
Let us hew down stem and branches, that its place
Never more obscure the glories of God's grace.

Not with strife comes the progress of true life;
Freedom sleeps
While the round of an empty, babbling sound
Discord keeps;
And humanity in bondage waits and weeps.
Not with force shall the Nations lift the curse;
Fettered brain,
Fettered strivings of a mind inarticulate and blind
Cannot raise a prostrate people, breaks no chain,
Or the god-like soul within us lives in vain

The divine, holy sacramental wine
Unrestrained
As of old from pure chalices of gold
Must be drained;
With thy symbol has the brotherhood remained.
Then the fears and the clamor of the years
In this day,
With the long enduring reign of suspicion, strife, and pain,
Like the darkness of the night shall pass away;
Freedom's mission is to save, and not to slay.

Work and wait, drawn by love and not by hate,
Let the Throng,
Sun or cloud, storm or tempest, crown or shroud,
March along,
Like the stately rhythmic music of a song.
For by sign of the blessed Cross divine,
We are one,
Consecrated by the prayer at God's Altar kneeling there,
With all nations owning CHRIST beneath the sun—
So the Freedom and the Triumph shall be won!

A family were taking tea in the garden back of their bungalow, one sultry eve, in upper India. Suddenly a grand Bengal tiger made one of the company. The gentleman, even an army officer, seemed paralyzed with fear. One woman alone was master of the occasion. She sprung open a large sun-umbrella right in the face of the beast, who resented so unusual a reception by leaping over the green hedge and making for the thicket, where he had been hiding. Would not this same genius at improvising means have made this lady perfectly invaluable in shipwreck, in midnight conflagration, in burglar's attack, in epidemic disease, in the field hospital of an army, in the panic of a crowded assembly, in railroad collision, in thousands of lesser disasters always aggravated by lack of self-control?

THE correspondence between Mr. Fish, our Secretary of State, and General Sickles, our Minister to Madrid, was very brief, but might have been more so. The following condensation gives the substance of the letters:

Sickles to Fish--I'll come home if you want me to.

Fish to Sickles—Don't do it. Things are working all right.

Sickles to Fish—Publish this correspondence

Fish to Sickles--Can't do it.

Sickles to Fish—Then I'm going to quit.

Fish to Sickles—All right; glad to get rid of you, anyhow.

A Freak of Nature.—A lady residing in Empire City, State of Nevada, who has been married about two years, and is still nursing her first child gave birth to a perfectly formed and apparently healthy female child weighing one pound and a half. The child has a strong voice for a creature so diminuitive, is perfectly formed, has toe and finger nails and a good head of hair. The little thing was alive at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, and showed no symptoms of dissolution, though it was apparently too weak to nurse, and the attending physician was of the opinion that it could not live.

A New York family which is sustained by charity, almost perished from hunger the other night. The little girl who daily makes the rounds in quest of food was prevented from going out that morning by losing one of her earrings.

There are some who write, talk, and think so much about vice and virtue, that they have no time to practice either the one or the other.

Not Irreconcilable—A Novel Proposal.

There are two social evils which we most earnestly desire to see ended in Ireland—forced emigration and landlord-shooting.

There is no reason on earth why landlords should not live as safe, as contented, and as happy in this country of of ours, as 'tis given to man to be, anwhere in the world. And, let us assure them of this thing—no social change could give greater pleasure than that which would extinguish for ever the antagonism which has too much existed between the landlord and tenant classes. For it must not be supposed that the great cause of Irish Nationality does include and care for the welfare of all classes, as likewise the welfare of all creeds in Ireland. It would be to mistake what Nationality means, and to repudiate its spirit, to think of it as a class movement, or a sectarian movement. It is large as the country, and inclusive as the nation; he alone is outside of it who has forsworn his birthright or denies their birthright to his brothers.

It is difficult to expect that some of the landlord class, which so long was left to license unrestrained by any law save that of their own hearts, should readily accommodate themselves to the better spirt of modern days. Having been accustomed, from children, and trained by tradition and education, to regard themselves as abinlute masters and despots, it is not amazing that the old habit will break out from time to time, and run riot. It was, perhaps, surprising that so much good-will did exist amongst a class left free to act as it chose unrestrained by law. But though the inheritent kindness of the Irish heart guided many of them, as well as any legal restraint could guide—on the other hand, legal restraint cannot supply the place of the unwritten law, the "lex non scripta," of good training.

Hence many landlords are still to be fonnd who misuse their powers, hence some deplorable evictions and consequent retaliations.

These things grieve us. Besides the unhappiness caused, amongst ourselves, at home, by actions such as these, it surely is no pleasant thing for any true Irishman to see his countrymen up before the world in the way various "artists" have judged proper to sketch our rural countrymen. Does it give gratification to you, Irish Conservative or you, Irish Whig, or you, Nationalist of Ireland, to look on cartoons where the Irish landlord is depicted as a brutal and overbearing despot, heartless and as cruel as a savage—and where his Irish tenant is shown, all in torn and tattered rags, lying in wait to take a barbarous revenge for barbarous deeds.

If, for a moment, such sketches should please the unholy class-feeling of any one, some moments of calm reflection should—if any Irish and any Christian sentiment exist in his heart—make him rue the miserable pleasure. If he belong to the landlord class, it cannot surely be a desirable thing to feel that whilst he is bowing his way through ploite society in London, or Paris, or Vienna, his neighbors are probably remarking to each other that this is an Irish landlord--that this is a man who runs risk of his life on his own estate—*because* his tenants are kept in the condition of half-starved savages by his rack-rents. Let him disclaim as he may against his tenants—that is how he is looked on He may pledge his honor to his desires to do much for them—but he is an interested party, pleading from his brief. No one heeds him, who politely listens to him. Pictures are far more easily understood and leave a far more lasting impression. The cartoons of *Punch*, or of MONTBARD in the Paris *Illustration*, have shown his tenantry in as ragged, haggard, wasted, and forlorn—wretched women and children possibly ruffianly men. What have the landlords of other countries, whose tenantry are depicted as prosperous and content, in common with such a man as that? They may tolerate him—but, if he have the sense and sensibility to understand his position, he must feel that they look down upon him—as in some sort a well-clad barbarian.

Now, we would change all that. We want Irish landlords to take their place as Irish gentlemen—and when once they do so, the degrading brand of inferiority which now is stamped on the brow of every Irish nobleman, will be in the fair way of removal.

How is this desirable end to be affected? By ending the antagonism between landlords and tenants, and making their interests one. For are not their interest, in reality combined? Does the failure of a tenant improve the landlord's case? Does the ruin of a landlord improve the tenant's fortune, when his estate, thrown into public auction, may become they prey of an avaricious land speculator? Their interests are fundamentally united, and it is high time for them to begin to recognize the fact. We wish them, therefore, to do two things.

FIRST.—*To recognize that they have common interests.*

SECOND.—*To take common concert to compose any disputes that may* arise touching these interests

The manner in which this common concert may be taken seems to us simple, though we doubt not it will appear to many to be a bold and singular thing. For the sake of Ireland, we lay our proposition before the country.

Let an Arbitration Tribunal be chosen, formed of a certain number of Landlords chosen by the Landlords, and of a certain number of Tenants or others, chosen by the Tenant societies. This Tribunal might sit at stated periods in Dublin, with or without committees in the provinces. Let its duty be taken note of, and pronounce an opinion upon, intended evictions referred to its consideration.

The results we should expect from its action would be twofold: that the opinion of the landlord Arbitrators would have a beneficial inflence in staying and ending capricious evictions, and that the opinion of the Tenants' Representatives would powerfully prevent agrarian offences. For the first time, a sound public opinion on land-letting and land affairs would be formed and this would be most useful.

Of course, we know there will be objections to a proposal apparently so daring. The two classes have been so greatly sundered by burning questions that they distrust each other, and forget that practically plenty of good Irish kindliness and common sense can easily be produced on both sides. Besides, the proposal, if new as applied to the land, has already been acted on in trade-circles, and first in Ireland, on a project of the "Dublin Society" between "masters and manufacturers," as stated in "Modern Ireland."

There is our proposal. It is suggested by the purest patriotic motives. Gentlemen and Tenants of Ireland adopt it, and save our land from lamentable (but isolated) acts of despotism and bloodshed.—[Dublin Irishman.]

Over the shop-door of a pork-butcher, in an English village in the eastern counties, may be seen a sign-board representing a man in a black coat brandishing a hatchet, with the inscription "John Smith kills pigs like his father."

STEAMER TRAVEL.

OPPOSITION TO SACRAMENTO.

Through by Daylight!

THE STEAMER

S. M. WHIPPLE,

BRADBURY.....Master

Will, until further notice, leave VALLEJO STREET WHARF, San Francisco

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

At half-past ten o'clock A. M.

Returning—Will leave foot of N Street, Sacramento, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock A. M., sharp, touching as Benicia, Rio Vista and Collinsville.

Fare	$1 00
Freight, per ton	$1 50
Meals	50
Berths	50

Also, until further notice, will leave Vallejo street Wharf, San Francisco,

EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY,

At 7¾ o'clock A. M.,

For Antioch, touching at Benicia, New York, and Pittsburg.

Returning—Will leave Antioch at 2½ P: M., same day, making the same landings.

E. K. WHIPPLE, Proprietor.

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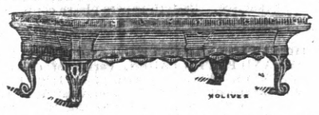

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Sunset and Sunrise on the Tiber.

As our vessel labored and panted up the stream with its strings of barges behind it, the day began to wane. The mountains clothed in their purple hues seemed to be removed to another world of unearthly splendor. The banks of the river were dashed with glowing streaks of crimson as if split with ruby colored wine. One by one the birds retired to rest, all but the nightingale, who continued his sweet strain into the night. A glassy calm settled on the river except for the tortuous vortices that vexed its liquid surface, shattering the pale reflection of the cresent moon, which with the stars of evening came out in the sky. Soon the mighty constellations began to wheel and burn above us. The fitful firefly glanced in and out among the bushes as the dews began to fall. When the daylight was quite gone the prow of the vessel was thrust into the bushes of a little bay, and soon a deep silence reigned around only broken now and then by the hooting owl as he mixed his note with the sovereign nightingale, the croak of a frog, or the distant cry of the cicala, whilst the gliding water gave a thin faint murmur from time to time, as if whispering in a dream. It was long before I could tear myself away from the prospect. The vast Campagna was spread in solemn gloom around. Those very stars lighted it in the days of its olden glory. I watched the solitary lamp of a far-off tenuta as it glimmered through the night. A wool-laden bark floated slowly down the stream with a blazing fire at its stern to light its wandering way. When it had vanished in the windings of the river, I, too, rolling myself in a rug in the cabin, was soon involved in a deep sleep. I first awakened at the first streak of dawn by a bird in the bushes, which must have sat close to my ear, though I did not see him. First a little broken chirrup, and then a full tide of flowing, gurgling song, as if his heart had been burthened with music and it had overflowed in a joyous melody. Note after note came pouring out of his mellow bill, till the cabin seemed filled with his warbling. I arose with a sense of chilliness, noticing for the first time that all the aperatures of the cabin had been left unclosed. I went on deck. One by one the sleepy crew mustered. The hollows of the Campagna were hid in the mist, out of which here and there peeped a conical shepherd's hut. The river presented a very remarkable spectacle. It was covered with wreaths or pillars of mist, which stood in compacted forms on the surface of the water like spirits of the night surprised by the coming of day. Presently, as some insensible air was breathed about them they began to move slowly up and down, sometimes approaching each other as if to whisper mysterious secrets then gliding along in crowds but without breaking or intermingling their forms; then they would appear to be animated with the slow movements of a solemn dance, bending and waving, turning leisurely by the bushes on the banks. Soon some large boats began to loom through their substance, bringing to mind the spectral vessels that bear the death-freed souls across the fabled Styyx or Acheron. But now our vessels began to pant and groan, and being liberated from the moorings, we were soon steaming rapidly down the river. I stood on the captain's deck chilled with cold, straining my eyes uneasily in the direction of sunrise. As it grew redder and redder the lark flew up into the sky singing loudly. Soon a golden rim rose above the mountain tops and the silent beams glided along the pearly plain, bringing a new day to the world, so brilliant, so glorious that one longed to run to every sleeper and wake him with the tidings that the sun had risen.—Davies' Pilgrimage of the Tiber.

MacMahon's Duels in 1827.

He was then a straight, tall boy of nineteen, with wide blue eyes, light flaxen hair, and a demeanor somewhat solemn and thoughtful. Little given to dissipation, he preferred riding and the manly sports of his boyhood to the gambling, hard drinking and frivolous gallantries in which most of his brother officers indulged; but on the other hand, he was a noted and skillful duellist. This was one of the necessities of his position. An officer who went much to court, and had personal reasons for being attached to the King, could not in those days stand by indifferent while the royal family were assailed by liberal journalists and by Bonapartist officers of Napoleon's old army. MacMahon made a point of attending the Cafe Valois, in the street of that name, which was then the headquarters of royalist officers, and their duels were arranged almost every night as coolly as pigeon matches would be in these, our times. It was the custom for the liberal papers to be placed in a heap on the central table. At five o'clock officers dropped in, and at six, when the room was full, the papers would be read aloud, and if one of them contained anything offensive to the King, the officers drew lots among them as to who should go and challenge the editor. Important journals were then generally provided with a responsible fighting editor, whose sole mission it was to accept challenges. He was generally an old half-pay officer or sergeant, and now and then it happened that he could not even read. MacMahon fought seven of these gentlemen, in the course of five years; and it is on record that he was never once wounded, nor did he ever kill his man. He was singularly expert in the art of pinking his adversary in the fleshy part of the right arm, just above the elbow, inflicting a wound that was not dangerous, but which obliged his adversary to drop his foil like a hot coal, and to keep his arm in a sling for six weeks. This thrust got to be known as "la botte MacMahon," and it earned the young officer many encomiums, for which he little cared, being in his heart averse to duelling.

REPENTANT.—Donald M'Gregor, a notorious sheep stealer in the North Highlands, being at last overtaken by the grim tyrant, was visited by the minster of the parish, whose appearance, however, was by no means agreeable to him. The holy man exhorted the dying Highlander to reflect upon the black catalogue of his sins before it was too late, otherwise he would have a tremendous account to give at the great day of retribution, when all the crimes he had committed in this world would appear in dreadful array as evidence of his guilt. "Och! sir," cried the dying man, "and will a' the sheeps, and the cows, and ilka thing Donald has helped herself to, be there?" Undoubtedly," replied the parson. "Then let ilka shentleman tak her nain, and Donald will be an honest man again."

Among treasures to be found in the Khedive's Museum says the "Art Journal," is a necklace worn by Queen Ash-hept, mother of King Ashmes, the founder of the 18th dynasty, who was not only coevil with Abram and Sarai, but the identical Pharaoh, who was "plagued with great plagues" because of Sarai, Abram's wife.

The Surrender of Metz

THRILLING INCIDENTS RELATED ON BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

Marshal Bazaine's trial, in its latter days, became full of interest. One of the last witnesses called was Marshal Canrobert, who recited the history of all that happened in the council of war held immediately after the return of Generals Changanier and De Cissey with the enemy's conditions. "Ah!" exclaimed the gallant Marshal, "would that, instead of all these protocols and papers, we had confined ourselves to writing to the Prussian General: 'Vanquished by famine! without cavalry! without atillery! no longer strong enough to wield our arms! we destroy them in the face of our conquerors!" But this fortunate idea did not come to any of us, and General Jarras was sent to arrange for a capitulation in conversation with General Stiehle!" With respect to the flags, he added: "When we learnt from Marshal Bazaine that he had given orders for them to be burnt, we considered them as having ceased to exist, as being really destroyed." Then in soul stirring language Marshal Canrobert related the circumstances attending the surrender: "Some of the scenes," he said, "were exceedingly touching; the poor soldiers, driven wild with grief, threw themselves on their knees before the officers, and implored them not to consent to such a disgrace. The officers wept in each others' arms on finding themselves delivered over to the enemy." The effort of telling all these painful facts proved too much also for Marshal Canrobert, and as he uttered the last words quoted his voice dropped into an inaudible mutter, while his whole frame shook with suppressed emotion. Marshal Lebœuf, Generals Froissard, Desvaux, Ladmerault, and told the same story, and stated how thoroughly convinced they were the Marshal intended to burn the flags. General Lavcaucoupet declared that he did not execute the order to convey the flags to the arsenal. The order appeared to him disgraceful, and he felt indignant. He ordered that military honor should be paid to the flags, and that they should be burnt. Before the troops, forming square and presenting arms, with drums beating, the regimental flag was saluted for the last time, and reduced to ashes. He added that he was not willing that flags which had been borne in the path of glory should be sent to the arsenal like old horses to the shambles. His evidence caused great excitement, and on his departure he was greeted with loud applause.

General Jeanningros said he caused the flags of the 1st Zouaves to be cut in pieces and distributed to the soldiers. General Lapasset also had his flags burnt. The latter stated that he wished to make a sortie at the head of his 5,000 men, but Marshal Bazaine told him not to be headstrong, and that all individual plans must be abandoned.

A ROYAL SQUABBLE.

A correspondent, writing from Rome, says: "I will give you a bit of startling gossip. I do not vouch for its truth, although it must have some foundation. The King and his heir, Prince Humbert, it is whispered are at open war. The Prince refuses to come to Rome, gives his reasons, refuses to allow the Princess Marguerite to come, and the King in reply threatens to send a guard and bring Prince Humbert per forza. He is Commandant of Rome, and Rome must be his residence in the Parliament season no matter what may be his objections. My news came from Paplini sources, and, of course must be taken with the necessary grains of difference required by party spirit and the good reasons of the Prince. The Palazzina, a building at the end of the Quirinale, near the Quattro Fontane, has been fitted up at great expense and with much splendor; so it has been supposed that it was for the King's own residence. Now it is said that he intends to place "Rosina," the Countess Mirafiori, in it. Prince Humbert has never acknowledged the marriage of his father to this notorious woman, which took place five years ago, nor will he allow her or hers to appear at court. It is well known that the King wishes to have her acknowledged publicly as his wife, and this establishing her at the Palazzina of the Quirinale is regarded as the first step towards that end."

MARSHAL MacMAHON.

HIS RELATIONS WITH THE IRISH PEOPLE.

DR McDEVITT, the Bishop of Raphoe, in a letter from Paris to a friend in Dublin, received a few days since, gives a most interesting account of an interview which the Bishop and the Bishop of Ardagh (Dr. Conroy) had with Marshal MacMahon. The President of the French Republic showed that he felt proud of his connection with Ireland, and in the cause of the interview warmly returned thanks, in the name of France, to the Irish people for the sympathy and assistance extended to her in her recent calamities. The Dublin "Freeman" gives the following extract from Dr. McDevitt's letter:—

"We made our way direct to Versailles," writes the Bishop, "and had an audience of Marshal MacMahon, the President of the French Republic. He was alone, and received us at the door of his room, and, the momnet we were well in, he burst forth into such a torrent of words as I had never heard before, all thanking the Irish people, in the name of France, for their sympathy and assistance, &c. It was a most interesting interview. I shall never forget it. He spoke with extraordinary energy. There was a warm kindness in his manner, and he asked more than once if we staying long in France. &c."

Sign of Death.

Some time ago the Academy of Sciences in Paris offered a prize of $4,000 for some simple and positive sign of death, which a non-professional person could understand and apply. Such a test, suggested in Virchow's Archiv, is considered very satisfactory by the British medical press. It consists in tying a string firmly round the finger of the supposed corpse; if the blood circulates in the least—in which event death has not taken place—the whole finger will swell and turn a bluish red. It is conceivable that such a test would be very useful in cases of drowning and asphyxia. It may be legitimate to cite a case which occurred not long ago at Brussels. A drunken man fell into the canal, and remained so long immersed that very little hope was entertained of his recovery. He was to all appearances a corpse. Dr. Joux, physician to the police, to whom application is made in such cases, did not share the conviction of the bystanders, and, having used the most energetic means of restoration for three hours, ended by applying a hot iron to the patient, who instantly moved slightly. The former measures were reverted to, and the supposed corpse stood up in less than half an hour, branded, indeed, but none the worse for his accident.

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Jameson's Irish Whisky, Dunville's Irish Whisky, Cutter and Bourbon Whisky, Henessy Brandy, Martell Brandy, Blood, Wolf & Co's. English Porter, Old Burgundy Port Wine, French Claret, in Wood and Bottle, California " " " California White Wine, Angelica Wine, Holland Gin, California Brandy, six years old, Guinness' Dublin XXX Stout, Jules' English Ale, Tennent's English Ale, Syrups, Cordials, &c.

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N. W. Corner of Valencia and Sixteenth Streets.

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No. 717 Market Street, opposite Dupont.

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Grave Stones, Iron and Wood Enclosures furnished.

Especial attention given to disinterring Bodies and preparing them for shipment to the Atlantic States and elsewhere.

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SQUABBLING OVER HOME RULE.

The Bishop of Salford and his Irish Flock.

We presume this Bishop of Salford is the same Dr. Vaughan, an Englishman from the ranks of the aristocracy, who (strangely indeed) delivered a St. Patrick's oration at the Metropolitan Theatre in this city about nine years ago, and who on that occasion expressed such language which an Englishman only could use, by shewing his utter contempt for the *mere Irish*, by telling them in plain terms "that their only mission was to restore England to Catholicity, and that they should be satisfied with it, if Ireland were desolated and her people scattered over the face of the earth, it was all in the interest of religion." and such like blasphemous expressions which so outraged the feelings of his hearers on that occasion, that his clerical position alone saved him from their indignation, in fact, many of those assembled left the theatre on his using such language, so as to shew their contempt for the man, and disapproval of his timents.—[Ed. I. N.]

We condense the following correspondence from the Manchester *Examiner* and *Times*:—

To Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford.

My Lord—A letter having appeared from your lordship in reply to a "deputation from the Manchester Home Rule Movement," we beg to inform you that no such deputation was appointed by this Council; the gentlemen who waited on your lordship did so in their individual capacity, and in no way represented the Manchester Home Rule Association.

Had your lordship's letter in reply to these gentlemen been simply a private communication, and confined to the reasons why you could not grant the schools, any communication to you from us would have been uncalled for.

Your lordship, however, in your letter uses language, which, if we understand you rightly, we, as men valuing our good names as dearly as your lordship does his own, cannot permit to pass unchallenged.

In the first place we feel bound to say that we fully and cordially agree with your reasons for not granting the schoolrooms for political purposes.

The next matter to which your lordship refers religious education, has no connection with the subject of Home Rule for Ireland, and yet you appear to apprehend some difficulty under this head. We are pledged to support "bona fide" Home Rule candidates according to the law of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain. This pledge was never intended to outrage any Catholic conscience, and if ever any discord does arise under this head, it will be the work of some one who is equally opposed to religion and Home Rule. We now come to the portion of your lordship's letter which pains us more than we can describe. If we have not read your meaning rightly, we shall be glad to learn that we have misunderstood you. Your lordship says: "I think that we Catholics in England would do wisely to attach great weight, not to the speeches of interested politicians and adventurers who trade upon patriotism, but to the solemn and well-weighed resolutions of the traditional, trustworthy, and disinterested leaders of the Irish people—I mean the prelates of the Irish hierarchy." Is the censure here conveyed intended to apply to the leaders of the Home Rule Movement? If this be so, then in the most indignant manner do we deny your epithets and challenge you to the proof. So far from our leaders being such as we believe your language describes them, you surely must know that our movement is supported by those traditional, trustworthy, and disinterested leaders of the Irish people, some of the most distinguished prelates of the Irish hierarchy. If, however, the words we complain of are intended to apply to the leaders in Great Britain, then do I, on their behalf, deny with equal indignation their application. Most of us are men in humble circumstances, and, so far from being of those who trade on patriotism, we earn our living by honest labor.

We are already familiar with the resolutions of the Irish hierarchy quoted by your lordship, and fully agree with them; but we cannot see what bearing these have upon the subject of Home Rule.

It is a hopeful sign for the progress of our movement amongst Englishmen to find your lordship of opinion that some measure of Home Rule will be obliged to be granted, if only for the dispatch of Imperial business; and in the same way we regard your belief that we will inevitably come in for our share of any extension of local and municipal self-government in England. We must confess we would rather see such benefits extended to us rather as a matter of justice to Ireland than as being brought about or withheld just as it might suit the convenience or interest of England.

We would, nevertheless, be glad to get Home Rule, even for the reasons you allude to.

Trusting that we have been mistaken in the meaning we have put upon a portion of your lordship's letter, and hoping to hear from your lordship that such is the case, we have the honor to be, your lordship's humble servant (signed on behalf of the Council of the Manchester branch of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain),

John Barry.

His lordship, in a brief reply through his secretary, says:—

His lordship had no knowledge of the Confederation in the name of whose Council you have addressed him, until he learnt its existance from your letter.

He thinks you will find an explanation of that portion of his letter which has given you pain in two facts; the one, that speeches have been openly delivered advocating Home Rule question over that of Religious Education; and the other, that on one occasion it was publicly asserted that this precedence had been given to it by his lordship himself in the remarks which he made to one of the deputations which had waited upon him. The Bishop is conscled to think that such an estimate of the religious question is not entertained by the gentlemen in whose name you have written.

To this Mr. Barry replies:—

I learn, with some surprise that you were not aware of the existence of Home Rule Confederation before my letter brought it under your lordship's notice; I would have supposed that there was not a single individual in England, who takes any interest in Irish politics, or the political position of Irishmen in England, who could be unaware of that fact. It surprises me still more to learn that any speeches have been made by any one connected with Home Rule Movement, in any way hostile to "Religious Education."

There are, as your lordship no doubt well knows, different opinions entertained as to when, how, by whom, religious education should be given, and by whom the cost should be paid, and as this is a question upon which "Home Rulers are permitted to differ," there are doubtless in the Home Rule ranks honest adherents to each of those opinions; and if your lordship had stated that Home Rulers were determined to give precedence to Home Rule questions to any one of them you would be correct; but it is neither correct as a fact, nor fair as an inference. from the avowed principles, or public speeches of any one, with the slightest credit amongst Home Rulers, to describe either them or their principles in any way hostile to "Religious Education."

It may not be superfluous to inform your lordship that Home Rulers are of a different religious persuasions, and under these circumstances are anxious that no religious question should arise to cause dissensions amongst them.

In conclusion, whilst again thanking your lordship for your courtey and kindness, I must say that I regret that your lordship has not condescended either to point out the "interested politicians and adventurers, who trade upon patriotism," amongst the Home Rule leaders, or to withdraw a charge which, coming from such high authority, cannot but fix a stigma upon a body including some of the highest dignitaries of the church to which we both have the happiness to belong, and others of as high honor, pure principle, and disinterested patriotism, who do not belong to that communion.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

MARKET REPORT.

Commercial and Financial Matters

The first week of the New Year is usually a season of dullness. The present is no exception to the general rule. Up to the present writing we have had a rainfall for the season of 13.83 inches; same time in 1872, 10.33; 1871, 20.60. The average rainfall throughout the State will exceed 14 inches, quite sufficient to make every one feel jubilant over the prospects of a year of great prosperity.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new iron propeilor Colima, 96 days from New York and 46 days from Rio de Janeiro, reached port on the 6th inst., bringing some 700 tons freight, assorted merchandise, 2,500 pkgs Case Goods, Tin Plate, Nails, Hardware, Dry Goods, etc. Here again is another opportunity for general average. The steamship China, from Hongkong, via Yokohama, is now several days past due. She was advertised to sail for Panama on the 7th inst., but could not of course fill the bill. The P. M. steamship Nevada from Panama arrived during the current week, bringing general cargo from New York and the Isthmus, say 10,000 pkgs, or the equivalent of 823 tons.

Owing to the withdrawal of the semi-monthly steamer from the Pacific Mail Line, the ship Malay has been placed on the berth by Macondray & Co., and will, it is expected, carry a full cargo of Flour, to be followed on the 20th inst. by the new Br steamship Vasco de Gama, of 2,800 tons register, and for which Macondray & Co. are the agents. It is not the purpose of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to send another steamer to Japan and China until the first of February, when we presume the Colima will be inducted into the service. The Pacific Mail Company have reduced freights and passage between here and San Diego to merely nominal rates. The steamer William Taber is running opposition to San Diego and way ports, carrying freight and passengers for a trifle, while Goodall, Nelson & Perkins advertise their line of steamers to carry freight and passengers to the same ports cheaper than the cheapest. Of course this live opposition is good for those having occasion to patronize them, but it is death to steamship owners.

Within the next fortnight we may reasonably look for the arrival of the first of the new British line of steamers, the MacGregor, from ports in Australia, via Honolulu, bringing Government mails and passengers. She is advertised to sail on her return voyage January 31st.

Thomas Scott, and others of his class, is busily engaged in lobbying around the halls of our national legislature to procure the issue of more greenbacks, and then to obtain the passage of a bill for free banking, which will cause an unlimited inflation of paper money. He is sure of encouragement from the vast army of debtors, and from that other body of schemers and speculators, who care nothing for the interests of the community at large, provided they can secure their own selfish ends. An enormous pressure will be brought to bear upon Congress, but it is to be hoped that the intelligence and patriotism of that body will avert the impending evil. The *Economiste Francaise* very properly says, "The creation of new paper money does not create capital." With every additional issue of greenbacks the value of that currency is depreciated in proportion to the amount issued. It would require very little increase in the volume to sink paper money to the level of fifty cents on the dollar. The creation of more currency by the Government and its issuance as legal tender would not only be unconstitutional, as affirmed by the decision of Chief Justice Chase and concurred in by the majority of Justices of the Supreme Court, but would also be downright robbery. It would measurably decrease the pay of the army and navy, and all other employés of the Government, by diminishing the purchasing power of what they receive for arduous and meritorious service. The pay is by no means liberal now, and would be entirely inadequate under such circumstances. This, however, is but a fraction of the frightful evils it would fling broadcast over the whole range of business transactions throughout the country.

In a recent masterly speech by Senator Fenton, he stated, and furnished statistics to show, that, apart from current business obligations, such as loans and discounts at bank, and other business paper, the amount of interest annually paid, at home and abroad, by the people of the United States, is not less than $720,000,000. Granting that there are twelve millions of persons above the age of ten years engaged in some sort of remunerative employment, the tax on each would be $90 per year. No other people in the world carry anything like such a burden. The *Stockholder*, commenting on these data, has the following remarks: "There is no doubt, however, that such an enormous burden of interest robs industry, and will finally deplete it. The profit of all manufacturing, merchandising, and, generally, of agriculture, does not exceed three and a half per cent. per annum. Our people manage to owe more than the entire aggregate of the business transactions of the country, including those pertaining to agriculture. Inasmuch as we pay an average of 9 per cent. interest per year, it would appear that we are falling behind hand at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all that we produce, manufacture, and handle. This leeway is represented in accumulated debt, and as the debt increases, so increases the annual interest-burden. If this is to go on, what will the end be?" The prime cause of difficulty is the speculative tendency generated and fostered by excessive issues of irredeemable paper money which entirely demoralized the whole country, and yet, instead of endeavoring to put an end to such disastrous results as must come from continuance in the way we have been going, there are thousands of reckless men who madly insist upon further issues of pestilential paper currency.

Our local money market works steadily and well, being fully supplied with loanable funds. The demand is quite active and well sustained. Interest rates have undergone no modification, being, as usual, 1@1¼ per cent. monthly in commercial banks, and 9@12 per cent. yearly, but payable in monthly installmenls, in the savings institutions.

The late decision of the Supreme Court, in relation to the tax on mortgages, seems to have a leaning toward the compulsory payment of that unjust impost upon solvent debts, and the savings banks have, in self-defence, determined to demand from their borrowers a deposit of the amounts involved in the tax in each case.

Few are aware how large a proportion of our gold bullion is obtained from the silver yield of the Comstock Lode. Last year the amount so obtained was over five millions of dollars in fine gold, and but for the assistance rendered in this manner, our gold supplies would have fallen short.

Overland shipments of treasure, by express, for the week ended January 7th, were $104,652 90 in silver bars, and $6,362 10 in gold coin—total, $111,015. Customs duties absorbed $84,228 79 against $128,966 41 the week preceding. Per steamer Alaska, hence for Japan and China, December 31st, the following specified treasure was shipped, in addition to that reported in our last issue—namely, by Bank of California, $19,000 in trade dollars; and by Chinese, $52,124 in Mexican dollars—total, $71,124.

Treasure exports per steamer Constitution, hence for Panama, January 6th, were as follows:

TO SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA.

John Parrott, gold coin	$30,000 00
Jones & Co., gold coin	20,000 00
	$50,000 00

TO PUNTA ARENAS.

Montealegre & Co., gold coin	65,000 00
Total	$115,000 00

Bullion is in good supply. Gold bars, 875@880; silver bars, 3@6 per cent. discount; currency bills on Atlantic cities, 90¾@91; sight drafts, payable in coin, 3-5 per cent. premium; telegraphic transfers, 1 per cent. premium; sterling exchange, 49¼@49⅜d; commercial exchange, 50d; trade dollars, 1½@2 per cent. discount; Mexican dollars, 1@2 per cent. discount. Gold in New York, January 7th, 111¾; legal tenders in San Francisco, 90@90¾.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

The new year opens very auspiciously. The total rainfall of the season to date approximates an average of fourteen inches throughout the State. At this date, the prospect for Wheat in the southern counties is better than ever. Summer fallows are green, and the thousands of acres dry sown upon fallows and dry plowed lands are everywhere full of promise. Within the past few days we have had fresh drying winds from the north, which will soon enable the farmers on wet adobe soils to plow and sow with renewed vigor. There is no fear but that all will have the time and opportunity to cultivate all the land they may desire to plant with grain, as there are yet sixty days in which to scatter wheat to good advantage. We have no fears as to the result, as the season thus far is exceedingly propitious.

The Produce Exchange have issued circulars to all parts of the State, with a view to ascertain the exact amount of Grain and Flour remaining in the country and city available for consumption and exportation. We must confess that some misgivings are felt that the work will not be executed with fidelity—that there some persons in the interior largely interested, who are not willing to show their hands and give the desired information. We regret this the more, feeling a strong desire to arrive at the truth, and that we may the better prepare ourselves for the coming crops of cereals. Our receipts of Wheat from the interior for the first six months of the last harvest year approximate, in Wheat and Flour, 6,854,716 ctls grain, as against 7,471,733 ctls in same period of 1872. Our exports for the same period, including Oregon supplies, 5,690,850 ctls grain, against 5,690,360 ctls the same period of 1872; and it is computed that we have a stock remaining of 3,900,000 ctls of Wheat. Oregon has sent us the past six months: Flour, 46,457 bbls; Wheat, 275,485 ctls; same period last year, 37,269 bbls Flour and 46 ctls Wheat. Oregon exports direct to the United Kingdom for six months of 1873 amount to 468,145 ctls Wheat and 28,511 bbls Flour, valued at $1,069,906. These figures are of course exclusive of what Oregon has shipped to this port or to other outside ports, but which aggregate 405,762 bbls Flour and 337,391 ctls Wheat received at San Francisco. The first week of the New Year is not usually one of much animation in business circles, and we have therefore but little of special interest to remark in sales of Breadstuff. The market, however, is strong for both Wheat and Flour, but Barley, Oats, and Corn seem to favor the buyer.

FLOUR—The Ajax from Columbia River has arrived since our last issue, bringing the bulk of 2,700 bbls—say 2,943 qr and 3,417 hf sks. A cargo sale of 10,000 bbls Starr Mills, Vallejo, Extra, is reported for Liverpool upon private terms. This mill has without doubt done the largest business during 1873 of any mill in the State, and has been eminently successful in all its operations. The Golden Gate and Golden Age Mills are next in order, and have each done a lucrative business for the year. The National and Genesee Mills have each done considerable milling for export to various countries. We have other Flour mills both in the city and State that have been more or less prosperous the past six months, all of them doing more than usual for export. Oregon has also had a good show since harvest, the Salem Mills making the largest out-turn for export, having made several large cargo sales to resident shippers for export to the United Kingdom direct. Far more Flour than ever before has been shipped the past six months to Liverpool, and nearly all high grade Extras; and we sincerely hope to hear a good account of it, not only in cash returns, but in its keeping qualities. The China trade has also been large during 1872, but the shipments hence to Hongkong embrace chiefly low grade Superfine. The Golden Age, Golden Gate, and Starr Mills, Vallejo, continue to turn out large quantities of silk-dressed Extras, enjoying a good local traffic and a large Central American trade. Prices remain substantially the same as for a month past. The market closes very firm at $6 75@7 for best silk-dressed Extra; Bakers' and Family Extra, $6 25@6 50; Extra Superfine, $6; Standard Superfine, $5 50@5 75 ₱ 196 lbs. Owing to the withdrawal of the semi-monthly Pacific Mail steamer to Hongkong, the ship Malay has been laid on in Macondray's line, and will carry several thousand bbls Superfine.

WHEAT—Our Wheat fleet to the United Kingdom for the first six months of the current harvest year embraced 158 vessels, with cargoes valued at $12,000,000; same time in 1872, $9,000,000. The export demand is yet continued with unabated vigor, we having considerable surplus yet to go forward, and there are on the berth about thirty vessels. The offerings are not large, leading holders not disposed to sell at current rates. We note a shipment to Callao of 6,067 ctls ex Balnaguith, valued at $14,408. Millers continue to be free purchasers of all choice grain offered, paying full rates therefor. Sales for the week embrace the following: 10,000 sks choice at $2 32½; 10,000 sks, $2 30; 10,000 sks, in lots, not choice, at $2 25@2 27½ ₱ ctl. The market closes strong within the range of $2 25@2 32½ for good to choice. The latest Liverpool quotations are for average California, 12s 8d @ 14s; club, 14s @ 14s 3d. At the close, we are advised of purchases by a leading miller of 6,500 tons choice at $2 32½, and 3,000 tons at $2 30; the market closing firm within our range.

BARLEY—In the absence of an export demand, the market is rathor sluggish, and prices ease off somewhat from the highest rates of the season. Sales in lots of bright good to choice Bay, 10,000 sks, $1 52½@1 65; Feed do, $1 40@1 50; Coast, $1 35@1 40 ₱ ctl. At the close, market range, $1 35@1 60.

OATS—The Ajax, from Oregon, brought 2,234 sks. The market is sluggish in the absence of an export demand. Supplies are also liberal, and prices favor the buyer. Sales for the week, in lots, 2,500 sks within the range of $1 50@1 65; extra choice held at $1 75@1 85 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Offerings of new Southern have been very liberal, and prices steadily declining under the pressure to sell. We note sales of the week to the extent of 2,500 sks, in lots, White and Yellow, $1 35@1 37½. Extra choice old is held higher.

HAY—With a good regular supply, small cargo sales may be noted at $14@17 50; average, $15@16 per ton.

RYE—Offerings are light, with small les at $1 75@1 80 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—There is very little choice offering, quotable at $2 40@2 50 ₱ ctl.

MUSTARD SEED—There is considerable poor stuff of fering, and for which there is no sale. Prime parcels quotable at 2@2½c; inferior, 1½c.

FLAXSEED—The mills pay 3c for all choice clean that is offered.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The mill price is now $18@27 50 ₱ ton, respectively.

BEANS—There is a moderate demand. We quote Bayos, 2¼@2½c; small White, 2¼@3½c; Pea, 4c; Pink and Red, 2¼@2½c; Butter, 4@4½c.

HOPS—There is nothing done, and prices nominal—say 32½@35c.

POTATOES—Receipts from Humboldt have been small, with few transactions. Holders are firm at $1 12½@1 20; Tomales, Bodega, and Petaluma, 90c@$1. Pigeon Point are held at $1 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Choice are scarce, and selling at $1 50@1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

WOOL—We enter the new year with a total stock in the State of about 3,500,000 lbs of all descriptions. Our exports for 1873, 30,000,000 lbs; consumed by local factories, 3,000,000 lbs; the total clip of 1873, 36,000,000 lbs; value of exports $6,500,000. There has been a steady improvement in the condition of our Wools, yet there is room for more cleanliness. The raising of alfalfa grass will in time do much to rid us of the burs, which are the great curse of California Wools. There has been no large business during the first week of the year. A sale of 50 bales burry reported at 15c, which is a decided rise. We continue last week's quotations. Best shipping grades, 17@19c; heavy and burry, 13@15c; choice Northern, 20@21c. Sales for the week, 350,000 lbs.

HIDES—The market is strong for Dry at 18@18½c; Wet Salted, 8½@9¼c.

CATTLE—Meat of all kinds have advanced in price on account of bad roads, etc. Beef is selling by the quarter at 7@10c. Calves scarce at 7@8c. Mutton, 7½@8c. Lambs very scarce, 10@12c. Hogs on foot are very scarce and in active demand at advanced prices—say 5½@5¾c for live, and dressed, 7@8¼c, the latter price for small hogs.

POULTRY AND GAME—Receipts have been quite liberal, and prices are reduced. We quote Hens and Roosters at $6@7 50, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, $4@5; large, $5@6; Ducks, tame, $7@9; Geese, tame, $2 50@3 00 ₱ pair; Turkeys, live, 16@17c ₱ lb; dressed, 17@19c ₱ lb; Hare, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Wild Duck, small, $1 50@2 00 ₱ doz; large, $3@4; Quail, $2@2 25; Snipe, common, 75c@$1 ₱ doz; English, $2.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Pasturage is now quite good, and receipts from the dairy steadily increasing. The price of choice Roll Butter has very materially declined during the week. The reshipment East of eight car-loads old firkin to New York, and a few thousand pounds of fresh, ought to help us some. Eastern Butter is slow of sale; no choice in market, while inferior grades are not wanted: quotable at 16@20c for fair to good firkin and tub. Cheese is in light supply; no large transactions to report, although there is a fair jobbing trade. Fresh Roll is jobbing at 35@40c for extra choice; ordinary to fair, 30@35c. Pickled Butter is in good supply, rather dull at 28@30c; extra choice, 35c. California Cheese, 15@18c, the latter for choice Dairy; Eastern Cheese, 14@18c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are coming in more freely at 45c for choice lots.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL,
FASHIONABLE
Boot Maker.
818 Howard Street, (Irish-American Hall)
SAN FRANCISCO. jy4-tf

STEPHEN THOMAS,
PRIZE
BOOT MAKER,
LADIES AND MISSES BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.
Paris, London and Melbourne. No. 142 Fourth Street, San Francisco. jy4-tf

M. F. Walsh,
Fashionable
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
905½ Market Street, (corner of Fifth.)
All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. Orders and repairing promptly attended to. jly 19-tf

Hugh O'Connor,
504 MARKET STREET,
Importer of
PHILADELPHIA BOOT LEGS.
Boot Legs cut to order at short notice. Footing fronts and sole leather kept on hand. jly19-tf

United Workingmen's
San Francisco
CO-OPERATIVE
The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.
UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY. my24-tf

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SELLERS & KING.
Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 19 Third Street, Cor.
Stevenson, San Francisco.
Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes; also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes always on hand, at lowest prices.
WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. jy4tf

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
677 Mission Street, (near Third.)
Repairing neatly done. jly 19-tf

DENIS WHELAN,
BOOT MAKER,
STEVENSON St., (two doors from Third st.)
Opposite P. J. Tanian's.
Fashionable Boots Made at the Lowest Prices.
Repairing neatly done and satisfaction guaranteed: [je

ISAAC SELIC,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
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No. 218 Kearny street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco. sp5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

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O'DONOVAN ROSSA,
Care National Steamship Company, New York.
oct4-tf

GIANT POWDER.
To the Miners and others. You will save fifty per cent by using the GIANT POWDER exclusively.
Giant Powder No. 2,
is superior to any other blasting material for bank blasting, Coal Mines, and all medium hard ock.
PRICE:—Fifty cents per pound.
BANDMAN, NIELSON, & Co., Gen. Agents.
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Coal and Wood Dealer,
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All kinds of Coal and Wood constantly on hand, for sale at the lowest possible cash prices.
Bellingham Bay, Mount Diablo, West Hartley, Coos Bay, Sydney and Hard Coal, Coke and Charcoal delivered to any part of the city free of charge. my24-tf

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All kinds of Salt, including Rock, and Ground Alum also Liverpool, constantly on hand and for sale,
PACKED IN EVERY STYLE OF PACKAGE FOR THE TRADE.
OFFICE:—No. 218 Sacramento Street, San Francisco.
jy4-tf. JOHN BARTON, Manager.

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WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS
No. 403 Davis Street, between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco. Manufacture all kinds of Candies from the Best Materials, and will sell at least as low as any other House in the trade. Goods warranted to keep in any climate. Country orders promptly attended to.—Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Also a large assortment of Nuts. jly5-tf

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WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
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SALOON,
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None but first-class workmen employed. Separate entrance for ladies' baths. Depot for Brown's Circassian Lustral and Colorific for the Hair and Whiskers. aug2tf

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IXL MARKET,
COR. FOURTH AND PERRY STS.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
AMERICAN BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK, &c OF THE BEST QUALITY, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
FRESH VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS DAILY
ALSO, CURER AND DEALER IN
California Sugar-Cured Hams
Bacon, Pork, Lard,
Smoked Tongues,
Beef, Sausages,
Etc.
Hotels, Boarding Houses and Groceries supplied with Meats, Hams, Lard and Bacon, at the Very Lowest Rates. [no15-tf]

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Opposite Minna, San Francisco. Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass, Composition, Zinc and Babbitt Metal Castings. Church and Steamboat Bells on hand and made to order. Also, a full assortment of Steam and Water Cocks and Valves, Hydraulic Pipes, Nozzles and Hose Coupling, Etc. Brass Ship work, Spikes, Sheating Nails, and Rudder Braces.
Agents for Seibert's Eureka Lubricator.
Highest market price paid for old Bells, Copper and Brass. jy4-tf.

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Dixon Brothers,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
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All work warranted. my10tf